THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 115. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

What Austria is Doing.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND REGULAR TROOPS BEING CONCENTRATED IN VENETIA.

All the intelligence received from Venetia, from Italian sources, indicates the magnitude and precipitancy of the Austrian preparations.

Austria was expected to have one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops in Venetia by about the 1st of May.

POSITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says the circulars that General Della Marmora may write denouncing the armaments going on in Venetia will not convince people that Austria is on the point of committing a most wanton aggression on Italy. The Austrian Ambassador in Paris no later than Friday or Saturday declared in the most formal terms to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no intention and no wish to attack Italy, and that moreover Austria was willing and ready to stop even now her armaments in Venetia on condition that the French Government, which is not without influence in Italy, would guarantee that Italy would not attack her in that quarter.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:—By direction of their respective governments, the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna had shown the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs copies of telegrams received from General La Marmora, in which it is said there has been no concentration of troops in Italy, and that not a single furlough man had been called in.

On receiving this assurance, the Austrian Minister declared that the Imperial Government entertained no idea of proceeding offensively against Italy, and he added that the army in Venetia should be placed on a peace footing, if the Western powers would guarantee Austria against an attack from Italy. As no such guarantee can be given, Austria will continue to arm, as her rulers firmly believe that the Italians are bent on mischief.

MOVEMENTS IN PARIS.

A special council of ministers was held on the 30th ult., under the presidency of the Emperor. It is stated that the subject under discussion was a proposal made by Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador to Paris, that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 1st of May, publishes an article showing that, should war break out, France will in no way be responsible. France has remained entirely neutral. She has reserved to herself complete liberty of action, and will not be drawn into war against her will by any occurrence whatsoever.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent remarks that, when the Italians affect to be frightened by the warlike preparations of their neighbor, they forget that the territory they won in 1859 is guaranteed by France, and with such a guarantee they must know that they are safe from aggression.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The intelligence from Germany and Italy continues menacing, and armaments are vigorously pushed forward.

The Italian fleet had left Genoa. Destination unknown.

Garibaldi has declared himself ready to take the field at the call of his country.

THE ITALIAN SQUADRON IN THE ADRIATIC.

Paris (May 1) Correspondence of London Herald.

Among other contradictions we have been told that it was false that Italy was concentrating a squadron in the Adriatic. This contradiction appeared on Wednesday and Thursday.

You will see what it is worth by the following letter from Tarento, dated the 22d of April, which appears in the Florence *Opinione* of the 27th of that month. It says:—The squadron of evolution lately reorganized at Naples has anchored in our magnificent bay, last from Syracuse. It consists at present of the following vessels:—

	Horse Power.
Re d'Italia (flag-ship) iron-clad	900
San Martino, iron clad	700
Principe de Carignano, iron-clad	600
Gaeta, wooden screw frigate	400
Messagriere, paddle despatch boat	400
Fridano, ten-gun sailing brigantine	—
No 2 screw gunboat	—

The *Principe de Carignano* (pursues the writer), however, is detached in Greek waters; but will be replaced almost immediately on that station by a smaller vessel. The *Gaeta* is on its way from Naples. The steam corvette *Principina Coulde* also forms part of the squadron; but it is at present on its way to England with the crew of the steam ram *Affondatore*, now fitting out at Millwall on the Thames. Under present circumstances the Government has acted most wisely in withdrawing that most magnificent ship as soon as possible from England before any obstacle to her departure can be raised by the eventual outbreak of hostilities The position occupied by the squadron is the key of the Adriatic. The crews are daily put through the gun and small-arms practice, and the precision of their firing at a range of 1000 metres is entitled to the highest commendation.

A Paris letter asserts that at a Cabinet meeting at the Tuileries, on the 30th of April, it was determined to prevent Italy commencing a war of aggression against Austria, and to insist on the acceptance of Austria's proposal for a simultaneous disarmament.

There were rumors in Paris of a probable European Congress. It is stated that Austria, Italy, and Prussia were favorable to it.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says there can be no doubt that the Italian Government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

Serious Financial Panic.

GREAT ALARM ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND PARIS BOURSE—HEAVY FALL IN FOREIGN SECURITIES.

From the London Times (City Article), May 1.

A state of panic greater than has been experienced at any time during the past nine years has prevailed in all the markets to-day (April 30). A further fall of 5 per cent. in Italian stock, and of 1¼ per cent. in French rentes, coupled with another heavy outflow of gold from the Bank of England, which suggests the early possibility of a movement of the rate of discount up to 7 per cent., have been the principal causes *of the general confusion and loss of confidence.*

The shares of the various finance companies have been sold at any price that could be obtained, and business has been adjourned till Wednesday (the Stock Exchange being closed to-morrow) under circumstances of intense anxiety. Consols, which closed on Saturday at 86⅞ to ¾, opened at 86⅝ to ½, touched 86⅛, went to 86¼, and were finally quoted 86½ to ⅝. For the new account in June the last price was 86⅜ to 87. Bank stock left off at 242 to 244; reduced and new three per cents., 84¾ to ⅞; India stock, 210 to 212; India bonds, 16s. to 20s. premium; and exchequer bills, March, 8s. to 30s. discount; June, 6s. discount to par.

The discount demand has been active to-day, and on the Stock Exchange advances have been in increased request at five per cent.

In foreign securities the only exceptions to the general decline have been Spanish passive and certificates, which are ¼ better, the former at 25½, and the latter at 15½. Mexican is ¼ lower, at 17¾, and Brazilian scrip ¼ lower, at ⅜ lower.

The last price from Paris this evening was 65f. 15c., showing a further decline of 1¼ per cent.

The sum of £106,000 in gold was taken from the bank to-day for the Continent, making a total of £231,000 withdrawn during the past three days.

American securities were included in the general decline. United States Five-twenties closed at 68⅛@68¾; Illinois Central shares, 78½@79; Erics, 50⅜@51¼.

On the 1st of May there were no transactions on the Stock Exchange.

The drain of gold from the Bank of England for the Continent continued, May 2.

The discount demand was pretty active, and in the open market there were few transactions below 6 per cent.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The depression on the London and Paris Exchanges is unabated. The French rentes fell an additional three quarters per cent. on the 2d, closing firmer under a rumor of mediation by France, England, and Russia in Germany. The rumor has not been confirmed.

A Bombay telegram of April 26 reports a panic in the money markets of India, and that bills were generally unsalable.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its rate of interest to 7 per cent.

THE PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

The panic on the Paris Bourse was very severe on the 30th of April. Rentes closed at 65·15, a decline of 1¼ per cent.

Italian and Austrian bonds were greatly depressed.

There was some improvement on the 1st of May, but it was not fully maintained, and after business hours rentes fell to 65·10.

Paris (April 29) correspondence of London Telegraph.

Yesterday the Bourse was in a perfectly awful state. Not even in the worst day of the Crimea was there so bad a feeling. On the other hand, perhaps I may console some of your readers if I tell them that the greatest person in this realm has said, "Well, if there is a war it will only be a very brief one, and will not interfere with our Exhibition."

President Johnson's Policy.

Interesting Interview Between President Johnson and the Correspondent of the London "Times"—The President's Policy Explained by Himself.

In the perplexed and uncertain state into which public affairs have fallen, it is impossible for me to send you any information more important or valuable than the particulars of an interview which I recently had with President Johnson at the White House. The President's opinions, especially with reference to the freedmen, have been so wilfully misrepresented in the Radical press of this country, and his general policy towards the Southern states has been exposed to so much unjustifiable perversion, that Mr. Johnson's own explanations on both these subjects may have some weight even with those who are most embittered against him.

The President first adverted to the condition in which he found the country on his accession to office, and pointed out that ever since that time the radical party, which now has the control over Congress, has been preparing for the issue forced upon him. Their object was manifest, and it was one which from their point of view, they could scarcely be blamed for pursuing so eagerly. They knew perfectly well that when the south came back into Congress their day of power would be over—the Southern representatives would stand as a unit; they would probably fall into alliance again with the Democratic party the old issues of slavery and State sovereignty would be dead and buried, and the party which now ruled would be stripped of its power. Their talk about philanthropy and benevolence to the negro meant nothing more than a desire to work upon the feelings of the North, so that they might be enabled to carry everything their own way.

It was a renewal of an old conflict The two sections of the country were ready to go to war before the Rebellion broke out—the one to preserve slavery, the other to destroy it Each side was willing to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its object. The South struck first; the Rebellion was subdued at the Southern end of the line, and now it is swinging round to the other end. "These men," continued the President—and he always used these words to denote the Radical party—"are almost ready to go into Rebellion again rather than have their supremacy destroyed by the re-introduction of the South They know nothing practically of the real state of the South. The very man who had drawn up the Civil Rights bill, what are his means of judging? I left him in the Senate during the war, and went out to Tennessee and saw it all, and bore my share of the troubles. He stopped at home, and now endeavors to make his theories square into the events of the war, and legislate on ideas which he has never put to the test."

The President then went on to speak of slavery and the negro. He had been brought up, he said, under the very shadow of the institution of slavery. He had bought and owned slaves, but still he had always been for abolishing slavery upon any basis which could be adopted with safety to the country. When it came to the question whether slavery should be abolished or the Government broken up, he never had a doubt as to the course which he ought to pursue. He decided to give up slavery, and he abided by that decision. But the South now would treat the negro with greater kindness than the North, if it were let alone and not exasperated. "They talk of justice to the negro," continued the President; "God knows my heart yearns towards him when I think of the end which these men are preparing for him. I see that end clearly enough—they are going the way for a conflict of races.

"When that occurs we all know how it will fare with the negro. How has such a contest always ended? When the time comes there will be no struggle. The result will be decided without that. Now, then, what do we find? The very thing which we said these Southern States could never do, which we fought these four years to prevent them doing, these men affirm that they have actually done—namely, been out of the Union. The Southern States are ready to come back on our terms, take loyal oaths, and acknowledge their allegiance, but these men say they shall not. Why, if they had offered to come back, or any of them during the Rebellion, should we have turned them away on the ground that they had placed themselves out of the Union? Mr. Lincoln offered to receive the whole Legislature of Richmond—a Rebel Legislature, and would have welcomed them with open arms. Would he have refused to receive these States now that they have fully submitted?"

The President next referred to the misrepresentations of his policy which have been so industriously spread abroad. 'These men," had for months past had the public mind opened to them, and had poured into it whatever they pleased Now it had become incrusted, as it were; but once let that incrustation be broken through, and the truth would begin to find its way. "I am not discouraged," added the President; "either these States must be brought back, or they must be kept out. It is like doing a sum in addition—some sums want figuring up more than others before you can get the answer, but I believe it will all come out right in the end."

Mr. Johnson then enlarged with considerable detail upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and said that its machinery was now being used to get negroes conveyed from the North back to the South by the very men who were asserting that the lives of the freedmen were not safe in the South. They had hired or bought hands, they wanted labor, and they got their negroes transported at the expense of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau compelled the negroes to go, or they stopped their subsistence allowance It was little better than another form of slavery, only that it was solely conducted by abolitionists; for the Freedmen's Bureau would not assist a Southern man in getting negroes from the North, where many thousands of them have taken refuge during the war.

A gentleman from Falkland county, Virginia, had been to him, the President said, only a few days ago, saying that he had sent three hundred negroes to the District (of Columbia) for security during the war. He now wished to hire them, but the Freedmen's Bureau interposed obstacles, and would give no help in transporting them; whereas the Government railroads were placed at the service of other speculators. In all that he said it was evident that the President approved some plan for protecting the negro and giving him succor, but that he considered the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that it could be desired. It did not accomplish the true object for which it was founded.

Passing from this subject, the President said that the radical party in Congress talked to the people as if they had to fear some act of oppression on the part of the Executive because the Civil Rights bill had been vetoed. "But the veto power," he said "could never be made an engine of oppression. It has only a negative force—it originates nothing. It can only say when it sees unwise or unconstitutional legislation attempted; 'Now stop. Consider this thing a little further. Pass the bill if you will by your constitutional two-thirds majority, but I think it well to give you an opportunity to think over it again.' They have passed the Civil Rights bill, and it will not be long before a Judge is arrested for carrying out the laws of his State. Then the case will be brought to the Supreme Court, and the people will soon see which was right—Congress in insisting upon having it, or I endeavoring to dissuade them from it." Here, again, the President distinguished between the principle on which the bill is professedly based and the bill itself; the former he was anxious to see carried out, but the means proposed he considered objectionable and hazardous.

"Congress," the President further said, "represents the States, but the men who voted for them in obvious ly *all* voted in my election. I am like the Tribunes elected by the Roman people—I am to stand and represent their interests. And what other object can I have but to represent those interests—the interests of my country? I have no party objects to serve—no selfish interests to promote If I were a man of ambition I do not know what I could desire more than I have gained. I have gone the whole giddy round, from Alderman upward, and I do not value the office (here the President spoke with great earnestness and feeling), except for the good which it may enable me to do. I want but a corner of this house to live in, and I do not care a bawbee, as the Scotch say, for all the rest. Let me but see the country at harmony and peace, how gladly would I give up all! I suppose I may say that I have done enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and feel that my race is well-nigh run These men want power; I have enough, and am indifferent to what I have. We think"—he said these words with a smile—"we think this is a great position, with our ideas—we are educated to do so; but I can assure you I am often here twelve hours a day without it ever occurring to me that I am President." He evidently meant, without the pride of power occurring to him.

"These men," he also said, "have raised the cry of 'mad dog' at me, and the people seem to be getting afraid. They will understand me better by-and-by, and understand these men too I could not expect to get through without a struggle." Yet it was most extraordinary, he continued, to think of the course which "these men" were pursuing. By being united again the country would stand respected in the eyes of the world. It was now laboring under the evils of an inflated currency, and while trade is restricted by the South being kept in uncertainty—an element of danger in the State—such evils could not be corrected. Yet there were signs that people were beginning to be alive to the truth "Look at Peoria"—and he mentioned several other towns where meetings in support of the President's policy have lately been held since the passage of the Civil Rights bill. "It is like water tricking along the ground," said Mr. Johnson, "You can see the damp places here and there, and you know that it will gradually spread. It will take time; but, after all, what good can be accomplished without trial and difficulty? If I fail my regret will not be for myself. I will hope that some one wiser will rise up to do the work." The President uttered these words in a somewhat weary and sad, but very earnest tone. He continued with great animation:—'My convictions are firm and strong and strong convictions are a great source—the best source—of courage to a man. I have fought disunion nearly all round the circle, and if I am called on to complete the circle, I will. Then I could say most heartily that I would that I could depart in peace."

Such, so far as I feel at liberty to repeat them, were the remarks made by the President. I believe that I have repeated his very words in most instances, but there were many illustrations which he employed which I am unable to recall, and in a conversation of two hours there must necessarily be a great deal which I cannot pretend to remember with sufficient accuracy to repeat. That the President is as firm and unshaken as ever it was impossible to doubt after listening to him He relies upon the good sense of the people to bring the present crisis to a favorable end; but it is clear that he has no personal objects to serve.

He told one of the most distinguished of American politicians only yesterday, as he told me on Thursday that he will never consent to be a candidate for the Presidency again. I will only add that the President looked better in health than when I saw him some months ago, and that he speaks with great clearness, force, and ability, and brings to bear on the subject upon which he is talking many very suggestive and felicitous figures and illustrations.—*Washington (April 16) correspondence of the London Times.*

ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE SUMNER CONVERSATION

From the London Times, May 2.

In this part of the world the divinity that doth hedge round the sovereign ruler at once ties and protects him, by depriving him of free and familiar utterance upon public affairs The constitutional monarch cannot divulge those opinions upon parties and movements which his more fortunate subjects find it impossible not to have and avow. He cannot explain and justify his acts He is always on his trial, without the opportunity of deliverance, and unless he should enjoy a quiet exile surrounded by friends, or leave a large and confidential correspondence, he will have to bequeath his fame with no other security than a *post mortem* examination of his political remains. In this respect the President of the United States has the advantage of our grand European pageantries. His position lies midway between them and the Minister, whom a slip of the tongue, or a casting vote, may strip of the highest power allowed to man in these isles. Formally and practically secure for four years, yet capable of erring, most carefully reminded at every pass that he is nothing but a man, and representing principles not otherwise represented in the Constitution, he can talk with anybody about public affairs without impropriety or offense.

He can address a mob from a platform or an open window: he can hold conversations which the post will convey next day to the furthest corners of the Union; and, as seen yesterday in our letter from Washington, he may explain and unbosom himself to the correspondent of a European journal. We know not whether our sensitive cousins would like to have this regarded as an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and to the one "flesh and blood" of all nations and realms, but we are assured that the President gave full permission that the details of this remarkable conference should be made public. They do him the greatest honor, and we think ought to satisfy those who suspect him of a reactionary policy, a personal ambition, an unwarrantable disagreement with Congress, and a disposition to override or evade the law. These are points upon which Englishmen may expect to be inadequately informed, for it is certain that he shall never understand our neighbors at all unless he become thoroughly aware that we are not to measure them by the rule of our own institutions.

AN ANECDOTE OF MACAULAY IN INDIA.—Whenever the subject of scriptural fortune-telling came up in Lord Macaulay's presence, he was pretty sure to relate an anecdote of his sojourn in India. He arrived one night, late and tired, at the house of the chaplain of a somewhat unfrequented district, and desired to get to bed as soon as possible. But his host was not going to throw away the rare opportunity of eliciting some valuable information from a guest of such rare ability and scholarship. "Mr. Macaulay," said he, "I positively cannot let you retire till you state your opinion as to the Number of the Beast." "I was driven into a corner," said the statesman rather than theologian, "and I answered on the spot, 'I have no doubt as to what was foreshadowed by the mystical number—the British House of Commons! The members elected—658—the three clerks at the table, the sergeant-at-arms and the deputy-sergeant, the librarian, and the two door-keepers, making 666,' and I rushed to my couch."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—The dissensions which separate the orthodox and liberal sections of the French Protestants are in a fair way of settlement, chiefly through the exertions of Guizot, who recently had an interview with Napoleon. It is related that an amusing passage occurred in the course of the conversation—the story running that the Emperor replied to a question concerning the dismissal of the Protestant pastor Martin Paschaud by remarking:—"I must consult my ministers, you know; I am too constitutional a sovereign to do anything without their advice. Surely, Monsieur Guizot, you can't blame me for that!" to which Guizot is said to have replied:—"Sire, I did not think you had arrived at that stage yet."

CENSUS OF LONDON.—A "day" census is about to be taken in the city of London. At the last census taken in 1861 the population comprised only those who "slept" within the city, and consequently fell far short of the real daily population. It is now proposed to include all persons engaged or employed in the transaction of the commercial, monetary, professional, and trading concerns of the city. There are in the City Union six hundred and nineteen blocks of houses let out as offices, etc., only the original lessees of which are on the rate-book; so that the actual population cannot be ascertained in any other manner than by a house-to-house visitation, or by obtaining returns such as are now asked for in the "day" census.

—Jenkins, the defaulting cashier and lover of the pretty waiter girl, Vieve Brower, still remains in the Tombs; he reads Carlyle, and is the most cheerful man in the prison.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Sunday School Union.

The Sunday School Union, composed of 38 Protestant schools, 878 teachers, and nearly 7000 scholars, celebrated their anniversary to-day, with six bands of music, flags, emblems, floral decorations, etc. They proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where they were entertained with vocal and instrumental music and addresses.

Taxation.

If our Internal Revenue taxation was as heavy per capita as it is in Victoria, it would realize $900,000,000 per annum.

The Hall of Representatives.

The hall of the House has been put in thorough order by Captain Goodenow, and the House will probably resume business to-day, there now being very nearly a quorum present in the city.

Generals Fullerton and Steedman.

It has been officially reported to General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that Generals Fullerton and Steedman, during their stay in Virginia, would scarcely listen to a Union man, white or black, unless convinced that he was dissatisfied with the operations of the Bureau. Every Rebel complaint was carefully noted by the Commissioners, and the whole inspection, judging from trustworthy reports, is grossly unfair, as future developments will show.

National Banks.

No National Banks were established last week. The total number now in operation is 1650.

Officers' Peccadilloes.

Naval officers have sometimes brought from foreign countries goods for the use of their families and friends upon which no duties have been paid. The Commissioner of Customs having been informed of the arrival at this port of goods of this description, yesterday consulted the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the affair, who immediately issued a special order directing the officers to report immediately to the Collector the amount and value of the goods thus imported. It is understood that the Secretary will shortly issue a general order on the subject.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were $654,840·71. The total received from this source during the week was $4,232,376·80.

Receipts from Customs

The receipts from customs during the week ending the 12th inst., from the ports mentioned, were as follows:—New York, $2,253,300; Philadelphia, $303,559 48; Boston, $290,451·31; Baltimore, $60,266·24. Making the aggregate income received from these sources, for the period mentioned, $6,939,953·83.

Agricultural.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has lately received from the Royal Agricultural Society of Austria a very fine collection of choice seeds donated to the United States for experimental purposes. The Commissioner is of the opinion that experiment will satisfactorily demonstrate the adaptability of many of these seeds to the American climate, and thereby prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interests of the country.

General Grant.

General Grant seldom indulges in theatrical amusements, but on Friday evening last he overcame his native modesty and attended Grover's theatre, to witness the performance of the Holman troupe in *Cinderella* and the *Daughter of the Regiment*. The General was accompanied by his wife and two children, Nellie and Jesse, and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, all of whom seemed highly pleased with the entertainment.

The Sanitary Claim Agency.

The following is the number of military claims against the Government, settled by the United States Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency, of this city, during the month of April last:—

2080 Claims for Arrears of Pay and Bounty	$207 079·63
Claims for Pensions	58,564 12
Claims for Prize Money	5,968·04
Total value of military claims gratuitously adjusted	$271,609 79

The Commission having ceased its distribution of supplies to the army, now directs its exclusive attention to the gratuitous collections of soldiers' claims, for which its agents are afforded special facilities by the different Departments of the Government.

Characteristic Speech of Henry A. Wise.

Ex-General and ex-Governor Henry A. Wise lectured in behalf of the orphans in Alexandria on Saturday evening, and in the course of his remarks made the following observations:—

You might call the father a Rebel if you pleased, but he (the speaker) was alive to defend the dead against the charge of either treason or rebellion. (Applause.) A little further on he remarked that there was no power on earth which could make him move one step from old Virginia. He had made no confessions and taken no test oath, and there was no power on earth which could make him take one. He was no traitor, that he would swear before high heaven. If he were one he would deserve to be shot. He had taken no oath of allegiance, for he was not a foreigner to be naturalized. For two centuries his forefathers had lived in the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and their bones rested on her soil. He then asked how many of the foreigners who were present at the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox Court House could say the? This war, he said, only proved the truth of the three lines of political wisdom written by William Penn, according to whom the form of a government was but an inferior consideration. The worst form in good hands being almost as good as the best, and best form in bad hands being almost as bad as the worst. He claimed to have always had the highest regard for the Constitution of the United States, and said that when the Government of the United States called upon him to suppress insurrection, and on the other hand his State called upon him to repel invasion, it was simply a conflict of sovereignties, and he was not responsible for his acts individually in obeying the voice of his State.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—Immediately on the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court, in Norfolk, on last Thursday afternoon, Judge Underwood left for Washington, D. C., and gave particular instructions to the Clerk of the Court to exhibit to no person the indictment brought against Jeff. Davis. The various attaches of the press endeavored in vain to obtain permission to copy it.

An interesting billiard tournament took place last evening, in Norfolk, and a large audience was in attendance to witness the match between the champion players of Richmond and Norfolk, Messrs. Baldwin and Brian. The match was played upon a four pocket table, carom game.

Major-General Hunter went North last evening.

The weather here, yesterday and last night, was exceedingly stormy and rainy.

The schooner *Cain*, from City Point for Philadelphia, with timber, is in this harbor, awaiting an opportunity to sail.

Jeff. Davis' Trial.

How he Received the News of his Indictment—Anxious for his Trial—His Defense to be Based on the Doctrine of State Rights—He has no Fear of a Packed Jury and Corrupt Judges, etc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—Jeff. Davis received the notice of the indictment for treason presented against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session in Norfolk, with something more than stoical indifference. On the contrary, he expressed himself, as I am told, greatly pleased at the result, and hoped that his case would now be soon decided.

He shows himself in his conversation on the subject to have been perfectly sincere in his avowals all along of an earnest desire to be placed on trial. While I do not believe that he for a moment entertains any apprehension as to the result of the trial, I am satisfied that he both expects and desires that the examination shall be of the most thorough and searching character. His chief point of defense, as he has frequently stated, will be based on the doctrine of State rights and the prerogative granted every citizen of a State to sustain the official action of such State.

I think, moreover, he feels confident of receiving a fair and impartial trial, and is willing to abide the issue. To his counsel, I am told, he has already written on the subject of his expected trial. Come what will, Jeff. Davis will show himself no cowardly prisoner at the bar of justice. The attacks in the Southern press (whose editors thus hope to bolster up his case) against Judge Underwood and the other members of the Grand Jury he does not, I am satisfied, sympathize with in the least, and all their mutterings about packed juries and corrupt judges have no effect upon him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Treason Trial.

"Druid's" Views of the Norfolk Indictment and Congressional Action.

The New York *News* of to-day has the following from "Druid:"—

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is a noteworthy circumstance in connection with the efforts that are now being made to bring Jefferson Davis to trial, that the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, weeks ago, the question whether any legislation on the part of Congress was necessary in order to bring him to trial, have confined their labors exclusively to the collection and examination of testimony to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, but have not taken a single step towards bringing him to trial for treason, or toward facilitating such a trial. To judge from their labors, it would seem that they at least have no intention of having Jefferson Davis tried for treason.

Whatever the ground of their action in this respect may be, it is certain that the recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Norfolk was brought about by Judge Underwood on his own responsibility, and that it has not received the sanction of the Government, or any officer or branch thereof, as I stated in my last despatch. Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason by order of this same Underwood last summer. At that time the Attorney-General directed the over-zealous Underwood to let the matter drop, and that indictment was quietly withdrawn.

The present indictment is a mere copy of the former one, but it is well known to the Government and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis' crime, whatever it may be, does not amount to treason, and that, tried in any civil court, a conviction for treason cannot be secured. To place Jefferson Davis on trial for treason is to have it proclaimed that he did not commit treason, and it is a knowledge of the fact that has hitherto prevented his trial. If he is put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this, but Thaddeus Stevens sees it, and hence his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assassins.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—Arrived, brig *Ida C.*, from Cienfuegos for Baltimore, with sugar. Sailed, April 22, in company with brigs *J. R. Nevins* and *Ibex*, for New York; barque *Minnie* and brig *John J. Fraser*, for Boston. Had light winds and calms during the passage.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—The funeral of the Hon. George E. Badger, who died on Friday last of paralysis, was largely attended. He was formerly United States Senator from North Carolina.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, May 12.—A dwelling-house and two barns were burned in West Troy on Sunday morning. Two other dwellings were badly damaged. Loss unknown.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton dull at 34 cents for Middlings. Flour has declined 5@10c; sales of 4000 bbls. at $7·50@9·50 for State; $9 40@13·75 for Ohio, $10 65@16·75 for southern, and $8·75@13 80 for Canada Wheat declined 1@2c; sales unimportant. Corn 1 cent higher; sales at 80@84c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 barrels at $30 75@31. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Another "Butcher-Cart" Robbery.

$16,400 STOLEN.

The "butcher-cart" method of highway robbing has become a regular system in this city, and has been again resorted to with great success.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. J. H. Higgins, the cashier of Messrs. E. S. Higgins & Co., wholesale carpet dealers, was proceeding to their manufactory, having a carpet-bag containing $16,400, wherewith to pay off their workmen. He had nearly reached his destination, Forty-third street and North river, when he was suddenly assaulted by a tall, powerful man. At the same instant a butcher's cart drove up, containing two men, one of whom jumped out and assisted in the assault. In an instant Higgins was knocked senseless, and the thieves, securing the carpet-bag, were driven swiftly away by the third party.

This is the third time this dodge has been resorted to within the past few months.—*New York World of to-day.*

ANOTHER FINANCIAL FLURRY.

FAILURE OF SEVERAL LEADING BROKERS' FIRMS.

A sudden decline took place at the Stock Exchange in the price of a railway stock, well known as "Hestonville," in which there had been very large transactions.

The stock had been run up to 39 cents, originally 13. To-day a tremendous decline set in, and at 1·30 the stock is quoted at 19.

This depreciation has been instrumental in causing the failure of several large and well-known brokers' firms in Third street.

The names of several well-known firms have been handed us—but we refrain from giving additional publicity to them, until further particulars have been obtained.

Further details will be given in later editions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 14, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Hestonville City Passenger Railroad was the most active on the list, selling at 20@27, closing at the former rate, a decline of 9. 80 was bid for Second and Third; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 51 for Chesnut and Walnut.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¾, a decline of ½; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 53·69 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred ditto; and 43½ for Northern Central.

Government bonds continue in fair demand, at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102@102¼; and 7·30s at 102½; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 95½ for 10-40s. City loans are less active. The new issue sold at 98¾, a decline of ¼.

Bank shares are in demand. Mechanics' sold at 29½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 130 for Philadelphia; 90 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Kensington; 51½ for Penn Township; and 62½ for City.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34½. 27¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 63½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at from 7½ to 8¼, the former rate a decline of ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$2000	U S 7-30s. June	102¼	100 sh	Hest'v'e R....	27
$1000	do. July....	102¼	100 sh	do.... b30	27¼
$10000	Pa 5s.....coup	90	100 sh	do.....b5	27
$10000	U S 5 20s 62....	102	100 sh	do.....	23½
$3200	do.....reg	102¼	100 sh	do.....	24
$8000	do.....	102	300 sh	do.....	23
$4000	do.....	102	100 sh	do.....	22
$1000	Leh Nav 6s, 84	87½	100 sh	do.....	22
$1000	do.....	87½	100 sh	do.....	21
$4000	do.....	87½	100 sh	do.....b30	21
$1000	Cam. & Am. 88	87½	100 sh	do.....	20½
$5000	Pa R 1st mt 6s.	102	100 sh	do.....b30	21
$7000	do.....	102	300 sh	do.....b5	21
$1000	do.....	102	200 sh	do.....	21
$1000	N Pa 6s.....	90	100 sh	do.....b5	20½
500 sh	Ocean.... b30	8¼	300 sh	do.....	20
500 sh	do b30	8¼	100 sh	do.....b5	20
400 sh	do.....b30	8	20 sh	Penna R.....	54½
100 sh	do.....	7¾	160 sh	Phil & Erie...	32½
100 sh	do.....	7¾	200 sh	do.....	32¾
7 sh	Morris Cl....	77			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10	A. M.	12 M.	130½
11	A. M. 130⅝	1 P. M.	130½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130½	130¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	Selling
American Gold		130	130½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s		123	125
Compound Interest Notes:			
"	June, 1864	11¼	11⅝
"	July, 1864	11¼	11⅝
"	August, 1864	10¼	10⅝
"	October, 1864	9¼	9⅝
"	Dec., 1864	8¼	8⅝
"	May, 1865	6¼	6⅝
"	August, 1865	4¼	4⅝
"	Sept., 1865	4¼	4⅝
"	October, 1865	3¼	3⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 14.—There is nothing doing in Clover seed or Timothy, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 70@2 75 ₱ bush.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is selling at $29 ₱ ton, but there is not much doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much doing. There is a moderate demand for home consumption, with sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8 25 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8·75@10·25 for extras; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; 1@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand We quote at $5·75@6 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal no transactions worthy of notice to report.

There is no new movement to present in the Wheat Market, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 5000 fair and good red at $2 50@2 65 and choice at $2 70@2·75; white commands $2 75@3 ₱ bush. The receipts and stocks of Rye are very small, and the article is in demand Sales of Pennsylvania are making at $1·12. There is more Corn offering to-day, and yellow is in fair demand; sales of 5000 bushels at 83c., afloat, and at 85c in the cars; and 300 bush white at 82c. Oats are in good request, with sales at 63@64c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware. 2000 bush Barley Malt sold at $1·37½

Whisky is dull. Pennsylvania is selling at $2·25 and Ohio at $2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 14.—Beef cattle are in fair demand this week at about former rates. 1300 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 17@17½c. for extra; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 13@14c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

30	head, Owen Smith, Lancaster Co	16½@17½.
57	" P. McFillin, Lancaster Co	15@17.
75	" P. Hathaway, Lanca

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Parliamentary Reform in England.

From the Times

The unexpectedly small majority by which the British ministers have been sustained on the second reading of their Reform bill, indicates either an aversion to the question itself amounting almost to a dread, or a want of tact on the part of those entrusted with its care. Elected with a direct reference to this question, it had been computed that the present House of Commons would give a ministerial majority of about fifty; and though some of those included in the calculation were subsequently unseated, a margin of thirty was still relied upon at the commencement of the debate. Yet at the close, in an unusually full House—631 members being present—the measure was sustained, and the Ministers were saved from condemnation by but five votes. A loss of strength so sudden and so serious renders the division a virtual defeat, and leaves little room for hope as to the success of the bill in its present shape. And after the events that have transpired, there can be no change in the programme without some notable changes in the *personnel* of the Government.

Any measure of Parliamentary reform would have scanty likelihood of success if the division referred to revealed the exact relative strength of the friends and the opponents of reform. This, however, is not the case. As between liberalism and toryism—an enlargement of the franchise and the maintenance of things as they are—the superior strength of the former is incontrovertible. That it was not fully available is a circumstance admitting of one of two explanations—either the ministry failed to meet the prevailing expectation touching the principle or the details of their scheme, or they alienated support by the form and the manner in which it was presented. Something was due, perhaps, to both of these causes. There are members whose liberalism is so near akin to toryism that they are not zealous in favor of any amendment of the existing system. Members who sit as representatives of petty boroughs, and are indebted for their seats to the patronage of the press, are not likely to promote the disturbance of what suits their own convenience to a nicety. These, therefore, however friendly to the Government on general questions, naturally availed themselves of a plausible pretext for going for the nonce into opposition. And a pretext was furnished when Ministers laid before Parliament only that portion of their plan which relates to the extension of the franchise; leaving another part—that relating to the redistribution of seats—to form the subject of a subsequent measure. "Before passing judgment on any part of your plan," said the malcontents to ministers, "let us see its remaining parts, that we may understand its entire scope." But on this point Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been inflexible. With a persistency more resembling obstinacy than firmness, they have refused to reveal ulterior intentions, or in any particular to conciliate their dissatisfied friends. To this obstinacy their loss of numerical strength in the House of Commons is principally attributable.

Apart from the expediency or inexpediency of this course, it must be admitted that much may be said on both sides, though the balance of principle is clearly on the side of the Government. In their behalf it has been urged that, inasmuch as the intusion of popular blood into the Commons has become necessary, the question of readjusting seats—or, as we understand it, reapportioning members among the constituencies—should be left to be dealt with by a new Parliament, elected on the basis of an extended suffrage. Logically, or as a matter of abstract right, there can be no answer to this proposition; for if the present Parliament does adequately represent the people, an altered suffrage is not necessary; while if the representation is inadequate in respect of numbers, that defect should be remedied before approaching other phases of the general question. On the other hand, timid reformers—they who contemplate every addition to the power of the people with fear and trembling, or who see in the redistribution of seats a possible disturbance of their own—may be excused for demanding to be informed of what is in reserve, before consenting to action of any kind. Mr. Lowe, who represents the few hundred inhabitants of Calne by the grace of some patron, or Lords Grosvenor and Stanley, who represent paternal power and property, may well be solicitous to know whither the Ministerial steps tend before moving an inch, for their own parliamentary comfort may be in jeopardy. And these members are the best types of the quasi-liberalism that helped Mr. Disraeli to fight the battle against a reform administration. They contend for a policy—the policy that aims at so restraining the proposed accession of electoral strength that it shall not become a disturbing force in the political machinery of the country.

Looking at the contest from an American stand-point, the want of confidence in the people, which is apparent at every stage of the debate in the House of Commons, is almost incomprehensible. Accustomed to the freest possible exercise of popular power—living under a system of government created by the people and administered by their servants for their benefit—it is difficult to realize the reasons for the alarm with which English statesmen, not ordinarily illiberal, talk of the slightest addition to the popular element in the third branch of the Government. Here we hold that the people are the best guardians of their own interests—that they are of right the managers of affairs which concern themselves as a people; and each succeeding trial justifies the confidence. There, on the contrary, the people, as a people, are viewed with evident distrust and apprehension; the Government is a government by classes, not by the people; and debates on a question so nearly affecting the rights of a citizen as this question of parliamentary reform, are carried on without reference to other considerations than those of expediency. The problem which occupies attention is—not what are the rights of the people in the premises, not what justice dictates, but—how to concede something which the present governing classes can afford to grant without perilling their preponderance in Parliament. Mr. Bright has been branded as a revolutionist for daring to demand reform in the direction of justice; and the growing faith of Mr. Gladstone in the righteousness of the people's cause, and his declared confidence in its "certain and not distant victory," are amongst the most hopeful signs of a discussion in many respects remarkable.

James Stephens, H. C. F. B.

From the Herald.

The event to which all our Irish fellow-citizens and incipient citizens of Irish birth have been looking for some time past—that is, the arrival of James Stephens, Head Centre of Ireland, Head Centre of America, Chief of the Irish Republic, and universal representative of all the Irish that ever did live, do live, or ever will live—has burst upon us at last. The H. C. is actually in the city of New York. He arrived in the new steamship *Napoleon III*, from Havre, on Thursday evening. This "Kossuth of Ireland," as may be readily supposed, was received by great demonstrations of fealty from his fellow-citizens (or subjects) of the Irish republic located in America. It was with great difficulty his devoted admirers, the sturdy lovers of independence, could be prevented from turning themselves into horses to draw his carriage through the streets from the ship to the hotel. Mr. Stephens, in good taste, and out of compassion for the bipeds who would have made themselves horses, refused to let them be harnessed. The team which properly belonged to the carriage were nearly frightened to death by the effort to take their vocation from them, but finally escaped with their precious freight to the Metropolitan Hotel. Having arrived safely, Mr. Stephens was immediately called upon by friends and by the "committee," of course, and of course made a little speech full of encouragement and promises. Everybody is happy, Mr. Stephens not less so than any one, at the auspicious event. The bonds of the Irish republic will go up, the subscriptions from the hard-working chambermaids will pour in, we shall have receptions and monster meetings without number, there will be the greatest overflow of eloquence about British tyranny, Irish independence, armed hosts, bloody war, and suffering patriots. We shall have all this without stint for some time to come, to keep up the excitement and flow of funds; and then we shall have—what? Perhaps a collapse, with a good round sum in the hands of the leaders, *a la* Kossuth, to make them comfortable for life. That will probably be the end of all this fuss, parade, and fury.

We say this in kindness to our Irish fellow-citizens, and in no spirit of unkindness to the leaders of the Fenians. If there were any chance of success of making Ireland free and establishing a republic, we would not utter a discouraging word, for we know what Ireland has suffered through ages of misrule, and our sympathies are with the Irish people. We do not doubt either that many, if not all the Fenian leaders, are in earnest and imagine they have a chance of accomplishing something. Men of intelligence often become visionary and believe the most improbable things when their feelings and hopes are fixed on an object and when their minds dwell constantly upon it. They become incapable of taking the comprehensive and impartial views others take, and are carried away into the most extravagant schemes by their enthusiasm. We are willing to believe this is the case with the Fenian leaders. Kossuth probably was sincere at one time in the desire and expectation to liberate Hungary, and he had a better chance than the Fenians to liberate Ireland; but when he had no hope of that he found a handsome sum of money in his hands, and to return this to the individual subscribers was neither convenient or possible. These men ought to know what is practicable before they take the hard-earned money of the people.

If it be only a grand display and noise to amuse the Irish people, to gratify their sentiment of love for the old country, and to work up their enthusiasm by way of amusement, and they are willing to pay for that as they pay for being amused at the theatre, all very well. There is no particular objection to that, so that nobody be hurt and the United States Government be not put to expense to maintain the neutrality laws. But if the movement be a serious one on the part of its leaders, a few pertinent questions might be asked. How many ships would it take to carry an invading army across the Atlantic—such an army as would not be gobbled up piecemeal by the British men-of-war and redcoats? How many? A hundred? Fifty? Twenty? How much money would it cost? A hundred millions? Or fifty millions? And where is this money to come from? Then how are these ships to be obtained, and how get away from our shores? Can one, can a schooner, be permitted to break the neutrality laws and escape the vigilance of our Government? But some say the colonies are to be taken first and made the *point d'appui* of operations for the liberation of Ireland. How absurd! Would not this be filibustering—piracy? There are some Irishmen in the colonies, but there are more of others who do not want to be conquered and governed by a few Irish filibusters. The colonies are not Ireland. And would the United States permit the invasion of a friendly territory? General Meade's presence on the border and the United States Navy on the coast are a sufficient answer to the question as to what our Government would be bound to do. It is not a question of sympathy with Irishmen—here or in Ireland—in their generous desires and aspirations. That they have, probably, from both our Government and people; but it is one of law, of international obligations and prudence that must govern us in this case. In whatever way we look at the visionary scheme to establish an Irish republic we see it is utterly impracticable. Worse than that; the Irish people are not only deluded, but the leaders are putting this generous country, which some of them have adopted, to great expense and trouble. They have no right to do this under any circumstances, but under the present impracticable and absurd movement they are entirely inexcusable. Perhaps the voice of reason may not be listened to just now, and our Irish fellow-citizens may feel it necessary to excite themselves and have a grand sensation, as Head Centre Stephens has arrived, but the time must soon come when the whole affair will collapse and reason regain its sway.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

From the Daily News.

At last preparations are being made for the trial of Jefferson Davis, and we presume that none will be more gratified at the prospect of a final disposition of this case than the accused himself. The long, weary months of captivity have seriously impaired the health and spirits of Mr. Davis; but, however much he may have suffered from prolonged imprisonment, it is a loftier sentiment than the mere longing for liberty that will lead him to accept with a sensation of relief the promise of a hearing before one of the regular tribunals of his country. Whatever may be the result of the trial, it will at least give him an opportunity to vindicate his course before the world, and to transmit his record in a fair light to posterity. To a man of his noble nature the privilege of being heard in refutation of base charges against his character, and in defense of the merits of the fallen cause with which he was identified as the leading spirit, must be in itself a satisfaction, although it should not avail to screen him from the severest penalty that his most implacable enemies would inflict. Mr. Davis, we are convinced, would prefer to be led to the scaffold after thorough judicial action, and upon the charges alleged against him, than to drag out his existence in a dungeon, his lips sealed against slander, his cause misrepresented, and the weapons of his justification buried with him in a prison grave.

But let those that sit in judgment beware lest prejudice and passion should leave even but the slightest taint upon the record of this case. The honor of the republic demands that the elements of justice, in spirit and in form, free from a shadow of suspicion and absolved from the remotest possibility of doubt, shall control the proceedings of this important trial. We regret to see at the very threshold an intimation of a disposition unfavorable to the prisoner. Mr. Davis was indicted for treason on the 10th inst. by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session at Norfolk. The Grand Jury in question is composed of the following persons:—

J. R. Bigelow, of Alexandria; Isaac Snowden, of Fairfax; John Taylor, of Alexandria; C. Gillingham, of Fairfax; George C. Mens. D. Hodgkins, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, of Alexandria; F. Dreedy, George W Singleton, John F. Daniels, John H. Boruine, William G. Webber, C. K. Cole, William Harrison of Norfolk; William N. Linsley, Wilbam Fay, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley, Jr., Burnham Davis, of Richmond.

Among these, there are four individuals whose antecedents are of a nature to suggest that they are strongly biased against Mr. Davis. William Fay, Burnham, Wardell, T. Dudley, Jr., and Burnham Davis were brought from Richmond to Norfolk to serve in the panel. During the war these men were held by the Confederate authorities as prisoners of state, at Richmond, under suspicion of correspondence with the enemy. What their moral attributes may be, we know not; but the simple fact that by authority of the then President of the Confederacy they were deprived of liberty as supposed spies of the Federal Government ought to have been sufficient, in the eyes of justice, to render them incompetent to act even in the initial proceedings of the case. Although the action of the Grand Jury is a mere form, still it would have been better if that form had been carried out without the agency of parties who may be supposed to nurse resentments and vindictive feelings against the prisoner.

Public opinion will insist that the trial of Mr. Davis be conducted with impartiality, and that he have the free use of every legal instrument of defense. The masses are anxious to see the matter finally disposed of before a competent tribunal, for they are weary of looking upon the lingering shadows of civil strife; and the thought that an American citizen is wasting his life away in a dungeon, convicted of no crime, and in defiance of his constitutional privilege of a speedy trial, is repugnant to their enlightenment and republicanism. But they have long since dismissed all sentiment of vindictiveness or ill-will towards any of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and, if sentence of death should be pronounced on Mr. Davis, there would be a general popular appeal for Executive clemency in his behalf. But, while we feel that the magnanimity of the people will reject the scaffold and forbid a single sacrifice to the bloodthirsty spirit of the radicals, we would be sure that no partisan prejudices will extend an influence over the approaching trial; for civilization will not forgive the republic if party tamper with the scales of justice in determining the fate of this man, in whose person is represented the fortunes of the lost Confederacy.

The Democrats and the Skulking Faction.

From the World.

The friends of the Constitution and the Union in the House of Representatives have deserved well of the country by their manly and resolute refusal to be used by the skulking faction of the Republican majority, for the purpose of helping them to evade the issue forced upon them by Thaddeus Stevens, as the true leader of the Republican party. The apologists of this skulking faction are now forced to excuse the conduct of their representatives, in voting for a policy already condemned at the bar of public opinion throughout the North, by pleading that they "wanted to get the whole matter out of the House and before the Senate, where, no doubt, it will be amended." Is it for this that Representatives are sent to Washington to shirk great issues off from their own shoulders upon the shoulders of other men in the Senate? Of what value to the great conservative interests of the people are Representatives who, like Mr. Raymond, of New York, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and others acting with them, condemn with the tongue the policy of Stevens and his host, only to fall into its wake, without so much as a spasm of expiring self-respect, the moment they find that the Democratic members of the House decline to screen them from the awful eye of the Pennsylvania despot? In times like the present the country needs more than all things else in its public servants a bold and masculine temper, which can look grave responsibilities fully in the face; the temper of men who know what they believe, and who dare to assert it, crack the whip of party discipline ever so loudly. The course pursued by the Democratic members, in forcing the Republican majority to an open vote on the question of excluding the Southern people, shamelessly, from all share in the Government till after the next Presidential election, deserves and demands, we repeat, the gratitude of every honest and courageous citizen, be his opinions as to that question itself what they may.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leases, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address or come or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000.

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia Pa. aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature H. R. HULBURD

5 11 6t Deputy Comptroller.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

J. F. HARTRANFT
Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1165 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant at three o'clock P M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited 5 11 2t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, May 14. Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street and Trumpler's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. 5 11 3t

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 910 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 3 30t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 14th, 1866 for the grading of Hare street, from Twenty-fifth street to Mill or street at so much per cubic yard, the grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening of said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute the contract or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate business of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL,
5 13 4t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA April 16, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same

5 2 wfm6t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for alteration of By-laws. By order of the Board of Directors.

5 11 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Mild Curlers restores, preserves and beautifies the hair prevents baldness Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *Enamelled Steel Springs*, braided TIGHTLY AND FIRMLY TOGETHER EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless

Their *wonderful elasticity* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre* or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 $rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 $ 706 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 15 $

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 14

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc

The above are offered for SALE CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 smth $rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 $rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 $ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 $ Solid Silver-ware.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS;

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 20 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS

FRESH

CANTON MATTING,

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED ROLLS

CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.

All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

[8 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

HENRY BECKER, Manager.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

THE BATTLE FLAGS.—In our Saturday's issue we gave the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee having in charge the ceremonies of receiving the battle flags up to the recess. The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., and the sub-committee reported as follows:—

First. On the second of July that the flags which will have been deposited in Harrisburg should be brought to Philadelphia by a guard of honor composed of the surviving color-bearers and color-guards or all the regiments of the state.

Second. The flag, when brought to Philadelphia, shall be deposited in some appropriate hall until the time of the presentation.

Third. A military escort, with appropriate music, will be provided to proceed with the flags and their guards of honor to Independence Square.

Fourth. A proper person to be selected to present formally the flags to the Governor on their arrival at Independence Square.

Fifth. Suitable music vocal and instrumental, after the ceremonies of the reception of the flags.

Sixth. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and the return of peace.

Seventh. Proper music.

Eighth. After the arrival of the flags in Independence Square a Governor's salute, and after the ending of the ceremonies of reception a national salute shall be fired; to which end a battery shall be stationed in Washington Square.

Ninth. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the flags shall be escorted to the hall from whence they were brought, where they will be kept until returned to Harrisburg and deposited in the archives of the Commonwealth.

Tenth. The committee, in order to carry out this programme, recommends the appointment of committees of arrangement and of finance.

The committee is thus composed:—

First Division—General Hector Tyndale, General J. W. Hoffman, General C. H. T. Collis, General Joshua T. Owens, Colonel Peter A. Lyle, Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, Colonel W. McCandless, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Colonel E. R. Biles, Philadelphia.

Second Division—General John R. Brooke, Pottstown; General W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown; General M. B. McClennan, Norristown; Colonel William C. Talley, Media.

Third Division—General G. Pennypacker, West Chester; Colonel E. Frankiin, Lancaster.

Fourth Division—Colonel John W. Schall, York; Major R. H. Bell, Gettysburg.

Fifth Division—General Thomas J. Jordan, Harrisburg; Colonel G. W. Alexander, Reading; Major John Getsha, Harrisburg.

Sixth Division—General James Nagle, Pottsville; General Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk.

Seventh Division—General J. L. Selfridge, Bethlehem; Colonel Wm. H. Armstrong, Easton.

Eighth Division—General C. C. McCormick, Milton; General W. M. McCall, Lewisburg.

Ninth Division—Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre; Colonel W. H. Ent, Bloomsburg.

Tenth Division—Colonel C. W. Tyler, Montrose; Captain Joseph Atkins, Hawley P. O.

Eleventh Division—Colonel C. A. Layman, Lock Haven; Major Thomas Chamberlain, Muncy.

Twelfth Division—Colonel J. B. Knox, Clarion; Captain Warren Cowles Smithport.

Thirteenth Division—General H. I. Madill, Tonawanda; General E. C. Cox, Liberty, Tioga county.

Fourteenth Division—Generals James Beaver, Bellefonte; Colonel Thomas F. McCoy, Lewistown; Captain Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon.

Fifteenth Division—Colonel E. M. Henderson, Carlisle; Colonel W. Dickson, St. Thomas, Franklin county.

Sixteenth Division—Colonel John P. Linton, Johnstown; Colonel John H. Fuller Bedford.

Seventeenth Division—General Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Colonel T. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria. Westmoreland county; Captain A. S. Fuller, Uniontown.

Eighteenth Division—General J. S. Negley, Pittsburg; General T. A. Rowley, Pittsburg; General A. L. Pearson Pittsburg; General J. B. Sweitzer, Pittsburg; Colonel John P. Glass Pittsburg; Colonel W. Sidwell, Kittanning; Colonel D. S. Porter, Indiana.

Nineteenth Division—General John S. Littel, Beaver; Captain R. Audley Brown, New Castle; Colonel Adoniram J. Warner, Middlesex Mercer county.

Twentieth Division—General J. L. Brown, Erie; General John Walker; General A. B. McCalmont, Franklin; Colonel H. S. Hakekooper, Meadville.

Colonel Ellmaker moved that the officers last in command of the several regiments be requested to have the names of the battles inscribed upon such material as may be chosen, in order to publicly display the same. Agreed to

General Negley moved that the press of the State of Pennsylvania be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention. Agreed to.

A motion was made that all officers and soldiers intending to participate in the ceremonies appear in uniform. Agreed to.

A motion was agreed to extending an invitation to members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

A motion was also made that the widows and orphans of the soldiers be invited. Agreed to.

On motion, Governor Curtin was requested to invite the managers of the various institutions provided for the orphans of soldiers. Agreed to.

The following named were appointed on the several standing committees:—

Committee on Transportation—1st division, General Tyndale; 2d, General Brooks; 3d General Franklin; 4th, Major Bell; 5th, General Jordan; 6th, General Nagle; 7th, Colonel Armstrong; 8th, General McCormick; 9th, Colonel H. M. Hoyt; 10th, Colonel C. W. Tyler; 11th, Colonel Lyman; 12th Captain Cowles; 13th, General Madill; 14th Captain Black; 15th, Colonel E. N. Henderson; 16th, Colonel John P. Linton; 17th, Colonel T. F Gallagher; 18th, General Sweitzer; 19th, Colonel Littell; 20th, General H. L. Brown; 21st, General Negley.

Committee of Arrangements—Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker General Hector Tyndale General J. W Hofmann, General C. H. T Collis, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel Peter Lyle Colonel W. McCandless, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Colonel E. R. Biles, General C. L. Leiper, Colonel William A. Gray, General W. H. H. Davis, General A. L. Pearson General Galusha Pennypacker, General M. R. McClennan General Harry White.

Finance Committee—General Joshua T. Owen, General J. L. Selfridge, General Hector Tyndale, Colonel J. P. Glass, General C. L. Leiper.

The following named were appointed a Committee to invite the President and Cabinet of the United States and General U. S Grant:—General Harry White, General John R. Brooks, Colonel G. W. Alexander, Captain A. S. Fuller, Colonel Chapman Biddle

General Owen moved that the officers of the navy, sailors, and marines be invited to participate in the presentation of the flags. Agreed to.

Colonel Glass moved that a history of the flags be written and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State, to be used as occasion may require. Agreed to.

Colonel Ellmaker moved that when the committee adjourn it adjourns to meet at this place on Friday, the 15th of June, at 12 o'clock noon. Agreed to.

General Collis moved that Governor Curtin be requested to invite the Governors of the States to be present at the celebration. Agreed to.

On motion, Colonel William A. Gray, Major Meyers, General Charles A. Leiber, and several others were appointed on the Committee of Arrangements. Adjourned.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—Germantown bids fair to be rich and beautiful in churches. No one in that charming suburb need complain of the inadequacy of accommodation for public worship. We chronicled the other day the commencement of the erection of a new Unitarian church there. On Saturday was laid the corner stone of the chapel of the new Baptist church upon the Chew estate The location is the corner of Germantown road and Upsal street.

The ceremony of laying the stone was participated in by a number of prominent divines of the Baptist denomination, and attracted a gathering comprising most of the Baptists of Germantown. The building has been erected by private parties, who look for their reimbursement to the Baptists of the place using it as a place of worship. The material is near at hand. It is the same as that to be used in erecting the Unitarian church—the substantial and picturesque stone quarried out of the hills at the adjoining Falls of the Schuylkill. It will be laid in rubble work throughout, in Gothic architecture The dimensions are to be 43 by 86 feet, with seat room for 600 persons. They pay $7500 for the ground, and will spend $13,000 more upon the structure. A copy of each daily and Baptist paper published in the city, and one of each of the coins of the Union up to a dollar, were soldered in a leaden box and placed in the cavity of the stone.

A MASONIC FESTIVAL.—A strong delegation of the Order in this city will go to Boston to be present at the meeting of the Supreme Council of Sov Grand Inspectors-General, 33 deg. and last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for Northern Jurisdiction of United States at its Grand Easter in that city, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 16. The delegates from Philadelphia bodies to these meetings of Sov. Grand Consistory are as follows:—

Jeremiah L. Hutchinson,	Thomas R. Davis,
Charles E. Meyer,	John R. Seibert,
Francis V. Barnett,	Townsend S. Hunn,
Edward Strickland,	Jacob L. Johnson,
Mex Sommerville,	Edwin F. Moore,
Absalom Taylor,	Jose h T. Wilson.

The Sovereign Grand Consistory, consisting of Sublime Princes of the Royal Search 32 deg., will hold a Grand Council of Deliberation on Wednesday May 16, 1866, 12 o'clock noon, in the city of Boston.

On Thursday morning the Sovereign Grand Consistory will receive with all the honors appertaining to his high grade, M. P. Sov. Grd Com. Killian H. Van Rensselaer and his Supreme Council, to which all Sub Princes of the Royal Secret will be admitted.

On the same evening there will be a Grand Feast of Friendship, in honor of the Supreme Council and Sovereign Grand Consistory.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Some months ago notice was made of an application of one Theodore W. Lee, New York, to secure, through a habeas corpus, the possession of his child. The fact was then developed that Mr. Lee had married Miss Fannie Grigg, of this city; but owing to certain family disagreements the parties had separated. Mr. Lee obtained the child, and there the matter was supposed to rest. It has, however, been revived in another shape in the Supreme Court of this city. Mr Lee has filed a bill against Mrs Nancy M Grigg and John W. Grigg, administrator of the estate of John Grigg, late of this city, deceased, and Mrs. Fannie A. Lee.

The case came up for argument before Justice Thompson on bill and answer. The bill in equity filed avers that complainant is the husband of said Fannie, they having been married on the 8th of October 1856, at the house of her father, the late John Grigg; that they lived together until the 27th of September, 1860, when she left his house without any reasonable or lawful cause, and has since refused to live with him; that while they were living together two children were born, one of whom afterwards died, and the other, John Grigg Lee, is still living, and about eight years of age. The complainant also avers that, since the desertion his wife has been living principally in New York city, and refuses to return and live with him, although he has offered to receive her again, and use her as a good husband ought to do.

The complainant further avers that John Grigg died on the 2d of August, 1864, intestate, seized of a large real and personal estate, leaving surviving him a widow, the said Nancy M. Grigg, a son, the said John W. Grigg, and two daughters, Emily, wife of Horace B Fry, and the said Fannie, wife of complainant; that Mr Grigg left behind him no debts of any importance, and that his personal and real estate were both very large; that the real estate under proceedings in the Orphans' Court has been parted and divided, and the said Fannie's share of the personal estate is now in course of distribution to her by the said administrators; that her share of the real estate allotted to her consists of eight houses and lots and several ground-rents, together valued at $190,000 and yielding an annual rental of $11 000, and that her share of the personal estate amounts to more than $150 000; that, independently of this, she holds a bond given to her by her father, in his lifetime, obliging him and his representatives to pay her the sum of $3 000 annually, during the term of her natural life in monthly instalments of $500 This bond was given while complainant and his wife were living together in this city, in a house furnished for them by Mr Grigg, and complainant avers that it was not given for the separate use of his wife, but was intended and designed by the said John Grigg for the support and maintenance of complainant, his wife, child, and household

The complainant avers that his wife claims to receive the said yearly rental of $11.000, her share of the personal estate of her father, and the said annuity of $6000 for her own separate use, without any participation therein of complainant, or of their child, for whose benefit the said Fannie contributes nothing. That complainant has not means enough of his own, independently of his wife's estate, from which he receives nothing, to support a household and property to maintain and educate his infant child. The complainant further shows that a large portion of the said personal estate in the hands of the said administrators consists of cash and coupon bonds, which pass by delivery, and that his wife makes her residence out of the State, and, if the personal estate passes into her hands, the same would pass beyond the jurisdiction and control of this court.

He further charges that the administrators are from time to time, without his consent, making large payments of money to the said Fannie, and are about to pay to her her full proportion of the personal estate of her father, the late John Grigg, regardless of the prohibition of complainant, or of any right of his as her husband, and of his legal and equitable claims to the enjoyment of a fair and reasonable share of her fortune for the benefit of himself and their child.

He therefore prays that the administrators be enjoined and restrained from paying or distributing to the said Fannie any sum of money as her proportion and share of the personal estate of her late father, or any part thereof, without the knowledge, consent, and co-operation of complainant.

2. That it may be decreed that he is entitled to a reasonable and just allowance from and out of the personal estate coming to his wife, for the maintenance of himself and their child, and the education of the latter, and for the supply of a proper home; and that the said allowance be paid to him by the said administrators.

3. That the said Fannie A. Lee may be restrained and enjoined from claiming or receiving any portion of the said personal estate of her late father, except from and through this complainant, so long as she continues to desert and leave him and his home without lawful cause.

The answer of the administrators admits that the said Fannie did leave the residence of her husband, and still refuses to live with him. Of the cause of her leaving they say they have no personal knowledge; but they do not admit that she has wilfully and maliciously deserted him. That the complainant has the care and custody of said child, having deprived her of him by legal proceedings, she then and still expressing herself as willing to maintain and educate him if he be put under her care

The answer further admits the fact of Mr. Grigg having left a large real and personal estate, and the partition of the real estate under proceedings in the Orphans' Court. It then avers that on the 30th of August, 1864, they filed their first account, which was referred to an auditor; and pending the audit they filed a second, which was referred to the same auditor. That on the third of March last the auditor filed a preliminary or interlocutory report, awarding to the said Nancy M. Grigg, widow of John W. Grigg, and Emily L. Fry, their respective shares of the cash and securities in the hands of the administrator for distribution, and also setting apart securities to the amount of $120,000 as a principal for the payment to the said Fannie A. Lee of the annual sum of $6000, for the payment of which, during her life-time, Mr. Grigg gave his bond, as before mentioned, but reserved for a final report the question how and to whom the share of the said Fannie and the said annual sum of $6000 should be awarded. That before the auditor, Theodore Lee, the complainant, appeared by counsel, setting up claims against his wife's estate, and particularly asking that the said annual sum of $6000, or a portion thereof, should be awarded to him. After a full hearing of the claim, the auditor, on the 16th of June last, made his report, awarding to the said Fanny her entire share of the said personal estate of the said John Grigg, and directing the administrator to pay to her the whole of the said annuity of $6000, to which report the said Theodore Lee excepted, and the exceptions are now pending.

The answer then alleges that the proper tribunal for the adjudication of the complainant's claim was the Orphans' Court before its auditor, and that, after appearing and presenting the claim which he now makes, he is concluded by the report of the auditor.

The answer also says that the value of the eight houses and lots and seven grounds is $190,000, yielding an annual rental of $12,800, and that the proportionate part of the personalty so far distributed amounted to $134 619

The answer also denies the right of the complainant to have any control over this property, and asserts that the said Fanny does, and, as respondents believe, rightfully, claim the right to use, hold and enjoy the same to her own separate use; but that they will make no final disposition of the principal of the said personal estate only upon the order of the proper court.

The answer of Mrs. Lee denies that she wilfully deserted her husband, but asserted that she was compelled to leave him, owing to his barbarous treatment, which "made life burdensome."

The case was argued, and held under advisement.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Mr. Ginn, a citizen of means, started from his home in this city, yesterday morning, with his family, to attend church. A niece, residing with him, went out also, but to another church. When he returned, with his immediate family, he found his niece upon the door-step. She had been ringing the bell for some minutes, but the servant, who had been left at home, had not responded. Mr. Ginn went round to the back gate and got into the house He found that the upper part had been thoroughly ransacked. There was no dinner prepared, and at first the girl was not to be found. The cellar door at the head of the stairs was bolted. Mr. Ginn went down; and at the foot of the flight found the servant girl lying insensible upon the floor. She was taken up-stairs and examined. She appeared nervous and agitated, but at last gave her story as thus:—

About 11 o'clock two well-dressed men, one short the other tall, had inquired at the door for Mr. Ginn. Mr. Ginn has a good deal of real estate in Maryland. Learning that Mr. Ginn was at church, the men said they were friends of his from Maryland and desired to wait until he returned. The girl showed them to the sitting room and went about her work. She says that afterwards she went to the cellar to bring up the meat, etc. for dinner, when she was struck a blow upon her head that left her senseless. She professed to know nothing more.

Chief Franklin examined the girl subsequently, and is a little puzzled to find that there is no mark of contusion upon the head of the girl, where she claims to have been struck. The authorities know of no thieves at all corresponding with the description given by her. Mr Ginn kept little money in his house, and the thieves obtained, after all their rummagings, only about $200, a velvet cloak and some other wearing apparel, and a two dollar bill, belonging to the girl herself. Chief Franklin will further investigate the case.

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An occurrence took place a few nights ago at the Black Horse Hotel; a farmers' inn, on North Second street, which should serve as a caution to persons who have charge of places of business. Two men entered the bar-room, while the attendant was closing up the place, and asked for lodgings, which they were told they could not have. They then called for drinks, and each took mixed liquors. While the proprietor's son was preparing them, one of the fellows took from his pocket a small box, containing apparently bottles of perfumery, and remarked that he had bought them at auction. He then, in a playful manner, put a portion of one of the bottles on a handkerchief, and held it to the nose of Mr. Gerhart, who drew his head back to avoid it.

The next moment it was repeated, and the effect of it was almost instantly felt in part at the forehead and a peculiar sensation about the eyes. The gentleman now entered the bar-room, and the strangers left suddenly, but they had hardly got out of the door before Mr Gerhart fell back insensible, and remained in that condition for some time. The bar-room contained a fire proof, in which there was several thousand dollars, the property of lodgers in the house, and young Mr. Gerhart had the key on his person. The fellows had no doubt obtained information of the fact, and had supplied themselves with chloroform to aid them in securing the money, in the event of not obtaining lodgings at the hotel.

YEARLY MEETING.—The yearly meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, began yesterday, at the large meeting house on Race street, just above Fifteenth. This meeting embraces the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and portions of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, and thousands of Friends from those parts of the country are attending it. Yesterday the meeting opened by worship, and to-day the business begins and will be continued until Wednesday. On Thursday meetings for worship will again be held, and on Friday business will be resumed and concluded, the Friends on that day generally dispersing to their homes

The Hicksites are the most numerous branch of the Quakers, and they have at Fifteenth and Race streets what is said to be the largest Friends' meeting house in North America. It was built in 1858, fronts on Race street, and runs through to Cherry street, and will comfortably accommodate over 4000 people. The schools and grounds connected with it will accommodate as many more. The great crowds of well-to do people who assemble at these annual gatherings make a Friends' yearly meeting quite an attraction, and many persons congregate in the neighborhood to see them. The meetings for worship are open to the public; the business meetings, however, are closed to all but members.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday the Centenary Jubilee of the Zion Lutheran Church was celebrated in the old church edifice, Fourth and Cherry streets. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and natural flowers. Wreaths were placed at intervals along the walls, and in the centre of each was the name of a clergyman Over the pulpit the portraits of Dr. Muhlenberg and Dr. Demme were placed, and at the opposite end of the church a banner containing the inscription, "Peace be in thy Name," was suspended from the gallery.

The collection of bouquets was very large, and the distribution of these about the pulpit added greatly to the display. In the morning the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Krotel, assisted by Rev. Drs. Mann and Spaeth, Professor Schaeffer, and others. The regular choir of the Church was reinforced by that of the church at St. John and Brown streets, and the music given by the united chorus was very fine. In the afternoon the Sunday School children were assembled in the church. Over one thousand juveniles were present.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPWRECKED HAYTIANS.—Captain Hewitt, of the ship *Linda*, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, brought, as ordinary seamen, Peter Piene and Charles Bitano, natives of Hayti, who were blown to sea from the coast of Hayti, and after severe suffering were picked up by a Dutch vessel and taken to Cienfuegos, where the local authorities placed them in jail for three or four months. They came to this country in hopes of reaching their native land, where one of them left a wife and five children. They are entirely destitute, and desire the captain to send them home. Any persons disposed to assist them can leave contributions for defraying their expenses to Hayti with Mr. Michael Dunn, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, a fine elm tree in Franklin Square was struck by lightning. A strip of the bark eight or ten inches wide was torn away, and a portion of the trunk of the tree splintered in a curious manner. Some of the foliage was driven into the wood. The Superintendent of the Square, Mr. Smethers, and a friend were standing in the small house about fifty yards distant. They were not injured. A number of the residents on Race street were looking at the square at the time of the shock. Some of them describe the scene as beautiful as it was temporarily blinding.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL, TENDERED TO
OFFICER JAMES DORSEY,
THE CAPTURER OF THE MURDERER ANTON PROBST.
BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
On THURSDAY, May 17, 1866.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:—William H. Millward Jacob E. Ridgway Colonel F. W. Davis George H. Moore, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq., E. L. Tilton, Esq. William Meeser, Esq., Colonel F. W. C. Greene and five hundred others.

The only survivor of the murdered family little WILLIE DEARING, will be introduced to the audience by JAMES DORSEY.

The following lady and gentlemen artists have kindly volunteered their valuable sevices for this occasion:—

Prof. N. K. Richardson,	John Forbes,
Colonel Wm. H. Maurice,	Charles Hamilton,
American Quartette,	J. Rudolf
Mariatania Glee.	Charles Comber,
Philadelphia Quintette,	William Wright,
The American Quartette,	George Wilkes.
American Vocalists,	Miss Mary Godard,
Harmonia Glee,	Miss Florence Edmonds,
Amateur Glee,	Hughey Dougherty,
W. S. Brown,	Tom Vance,
Paul Berger,	William C. Probasco,
Frank Glading,	One Bull Myers,
E. L. Tilton,	James Flake,
Robert Butler,	James Stella,
Master Barry,	A. Bartram,
James Quinn,	W. J. Rainnie,
Signor Barrington,	Andrew Leavett,
Barry Enochs,	C. A. Pettit.
Matthew Gebler,	

Tickets 50 Cents. For sale everywhere.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. GERNE.
M. L. LAMPORT,
P. UL BERGER.
JAMES H. PENROSE,
C. A. PENNINGTON,
ROBERT T. SIMPSON Treasurer.
N. B.—The artists who have volunteered will please meet at the Hall on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, By order of Committee 5 14 4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO THE
HAYDN QUINTETTE,
Wednesday Evening, May 16.
5 14 3t*
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
DIRECTOR.....JAMES F. HOPE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT
OF THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866,
on which occasion
HAYDN'S
SEASONS
WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso,
will sustain the principal parts assisted by the powerful Chorus of the society, of
THREE HUNDRED VOICES and the
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.
The whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
The Box Sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.
Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers holding tickets dated May 3 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.
5 8 10 12 14 15 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575'25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift, in Greenbacks			$50 000
1 do	do		10,000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,000
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2,000
25 do	do	$1000 each	25 00
20 do	do	$500 each	10,000
20 do	do	$50 each	1,000
1 do	Residence	No. 282 Wabash avenue	10,000
1 do	do	Lake street	5 000
1 do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5 do	Cottages,	on Fulton, near Paulina st.	10 000
2 do	do	No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3 do	do	in good locality	9,000
10 do	City Lots,	$500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for				$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $50 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut street s, Philadelphia.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C of Ind; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Malin; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill; M. Kronberg, Fox & Co. Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
will appear in his great assumption of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in the powerful drama entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.
By Richard Smith.
ELABORATE EFFECTS,
and a completeness hitherto
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will consist of the great drama, in a Prologue and three acts, entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Robert Landry.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
(as originally performed by him in this country), and a
POWERFUL CAST.
PROLOGUE.
LETTRE DE CACHET.
ACT 1.
STORMING AND TAKING OF THE BASTILE—RELEASE OF PRISONERS—THE DEAD HEART.
ACT 2.
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
ACT 3.
THE GUILLOTINE—THE DESTINY OF THE DEAD HEART
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19,
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A FINE BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 14,
Nineteenth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
AS
LAERTES.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR
AS
THE GHOST.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 14,
TWO GREAT DRAMAS
BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES HENRI.
A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING
Ann Carew.....Mrs. C. Henri
Jasper Carew.....McKee Rankin
Concluding with J. B. Buckstone's drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard.....Mrs C. Henri
Jonathan Wild.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Blueskin.....Mr. S. Hemple
WEDNESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. F. MACKAY.
THURSDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. S. HEMPLE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite.....
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY ARCHERY AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
MISS E. T. GREENFIELD,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNET, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr FRANK WOODS, tenor; Mr CLIFF, Baritone; Mr WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING.....Conductor
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Reserved Tickets to commence at T. B Pugh's Book Store Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 9t

RUFUS ADAMS,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION,
No. 665 N. THIRTEENTH Street,
respectfully announces his
FOURTH PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
in Philadelphia consisting of Dramatic, Sentimental, and Humorous Readings, on
TUESDAY EVENING May 15,
AT CONCERT HALL
The Readings will be interspersed with choice selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
Tickets 50 cents.
At Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets. Risley's, Continental, and at the Door on the Evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. 5 14 2t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina aged 16 years,
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
Their first appearance in Philadelphia on
THURSDAY, May 17.
Day Levees and Receptions, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined; their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert, 50 cents. 5 14 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABAY LEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in Singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cummisky's Bookstore, No 1637 Chesnut street.
Exercises commence at 7½ precisely. 5 11 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING, IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices
Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.
Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 5rpj S. W. cor. BROAD and WALN

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in al of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

Santa Anna Redivivus.

THE world has lost sight of Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA for several years past, and it was but reasonable to hope that a man so old in years, as well as iniquity, would never again emerge from the retirement to which the execration of his countrymen and a personal sense of his odious career, eventually drove him in 1855. It is now, however, announced that he reached Elizabethport on the morning of the 12th instant from St. Thomas, and that he is soon to appear in New York city, with the understood object of "reuniting his efforts with those of the Liberal party in Mexico in expelling MAXIMILIAN from that country."

What authority there is for this statement as to the purpose of SANTA ANNA is not yet disclosed, and it may well be received with considerable distrust, in view not only of the hypocritical character of the ex-President of the Mexican Republic, but also of the course he has pursued towards his country since he deemed it best for its peace and his own safety to betake himself to foreign lands for a refuge. The papers have just published a correspondence of SANTA ANNA'S, communicated to the State Department at Washington by Mr. BOMERO, the Mexican Minister, in which it appears that the miserable exile, who, it is now said, is coming to the United States with the design of aiding Mexico in her present struggle against the Austro-French invasion, was among the first to invite that attempt to destroy Mexican nationality and independence, and to offer his personal services to the invaders.

As early as July, 1854, SANTA ANNA, acting by authority with which he claimed to have been invested by the Mexican nation, conferred on GUTIERREZ ESTRADA "full powers to enter into arrangements and make the proper offers to the Courts of London, Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, to obtain from those Governments, or from any one of them, the establishment (in Mexico) of a monarchy derived from any of the royal races of those powers, under qualifications and considerations to be established by special instructions." ESTRADA could do nothing towards effecting the mission committed to him by SANTA ANNA until 1861, at which time the allied powers, having concluded to set up an empire in Mexico, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as its head, SANTA ANNA wrote to ESTRADA, under date of St. Thomas, October 15, 1861, approving of the conspiracy to subjugate and provincialize his country, and expressing a hope that Providence would give him strength to take an active part in the wicked and dishonorable enterprise. Less than two months later, writing to the same correspondent on the same subject, he said:—

"God grant that our dreams may come to pass as soon as possible. The candidate you mention (his Imperial Highness Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN) is unexceptionable, and I therefore hasten to give my approbation. Do me the favor, then, to inform him of it, as well as our friends, but with all reserve, for you well know that in politics there are things that must not be published before the proper time, on account of the harm that might be caused. Convinced that the time to act has come, I am ready to return immediately to my native land, determined to labor with all my strength till the realization of the undertaking is completed. I will let you know of my departure from this island by the mail of the 17th of December, and I will tell you where to address your letters to me."

And finally, by way of capping the climax of his base desertion of that native land which had so often sustained and honored him, he addressed to MAXIMILIAN, under date of St. Thomas, December 22, 1863, a private letter, in which he told him that his soul "overflowed with pleasure" when he heard that the Duke was "to be called to the throne of Mexico," and then closed with these fulsome words of abject sycophancy:—

"'I hope your Imperial Highness will condescend to acknowledge, in the dean of the Mexican army, a devoted and disinterested friend, a very obedient servant, who wishes you the greatest happiness, and *fervently kisses the Imperial hands of your Imperial Highness.*'

And it is in the face of this disgraceful record of his actual complicity with the scheme of the allied powers to conquer Mexico, and subject it to the sway of a foreign despot that ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA has the audacity to come, now, to this republic, with a pretense of sympathy with the Liberalists under JUAREZ, and an intention to ask the favor of our people and Government in his professed purpose to defend the liberties and independence of a nation which he recently labored so actively to destroy! No one at all familiar with the history of the man will trust his personal honesty or his patriotism. He has been all his life a selfish, unscrupulous, cruel, and double-dealing demagogue. He never served his country on any occasion without a superior purpose to serve himself; and it is, therefore, not at all remarkable that the sudden revival of a regard for the independence of his nation, which seems to have seized him, is co-incident with the proposed withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, under the pressure of influence from Washington, and a near prospect of the final and utter failure of that very European plot for the establishment of an inimical monarchy right on our borders, which he so eagerly and so earnestly instigated. We cannot, therefore, believe that SANTA ANNA will now meet with such a reception from our people as will be likely to flatter either his political aspirations or his mercenary hopes. He may, possibly, find a few persons in the city of New York ready to fraternize with him for the sake of the profits which the faithless partisans of a popular cause can always realize by means of adroit imposture; but it is hardly probable that SANTA ANNA, whose name is almost a synonym for falsehood, pretension, and sordid egotism, can, at this late period in his shameful fortunes and adventures, wheedle any large number of Americans out of their intelligence and their money, no matter who may take him by the hand in this country, or how seductive and plausible may be his protestations of unselfish zeal for the unhappy people he has so often abused and betrayed. We are quite sure, at least, that his character is thoroughly understood at Washington, and that he will be met there with that absolute disgust with which the American Government has so much reason to regard him. The Mexican Liberalists will certainly reject his services if offered, and this republic would as certainly injure the Liberal cause by doing anything whatever that might facilitate the interference of SANTA ANNA, just now or hereafter, in Mexican affairs.

"Hon. James M. Scovel and the Evening Telegraph."

THE *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday publishes the following communication, with a semi-editorial sanction:—

[We give place to the following letter sent us by several respectable gentlemen from Camden N. J.]

CAMDEN, N. J., May 12, 1866.

To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch—DEAR SIRS:—In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-day we notice the card of J. B. Wood, Secretary of the Union League of Camden, in which he asserts that the protest of the Stockton election was *not* ridiculed and withdrawn in the Camden League. To this assertion we must object, with the truth too plain to be mistaken; and the fact is true, and can be substantiated, that the protest against Mr. Stockton was read by P. C. Brink, in the League of Camden, over a year ago, and was so ridiculed by the members present that it was summarily withdrawn, without receiving any approval or a single signature. We were personally present at the time, heard all that was said, and have a distinct recollection of the whole affair. It was the general impression of the League that Mr. Stockton had been constitutionally elected, and that no protest which could be made would in any way affect his right to a seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Scovel asserted the truth when he said, before the Board of Directors at the Union League House, Philadelphia, April 23 1866:—"And to show you the popular appreciation of this movement, I state what no man can deny, that when that protest was presented to the Union League of Camden, it was ridiculed and withdrawn."

Several members of the Union League of Camden who believe in FAIR PLAY.

The issue here raised is one of veracity between Mr. J. B. WOOD and several anonymous citizens of Camden, whose love of fair play goes no further than sending a communication to a newspaper and refusing to vouch for its truth by letting the public understand from whom it originated. Is it more likely that credence should be given to such a man as Mr. J. B. WOOD, the proper officer of the organization, the person whose name make any announcement of his official, and one who does not hesitate to give the denial the proof of veracity which is always implied by a signature,—is it, we say, more likely that credence be given to his statement, or to that of an anonymous nobody, who fears to be known, or who, if known, could not induce us to credit his assertion? Would "J. M. S." be a truer signature than the *nom de plume* of "Fair Play?" Until, therefore, we have other evidence than a nameless card, we will believe the statement of the Secretary of the Union League of Camden.

With this we might let the matter drop, was it not that the underground means resorted to by the "Mountain Partridge" to clear his character is now become his chronic line of action. We verily believe that that exalted bird whose home is in the mountains has taken lessons in burrowing, and mole-like, pursues our revelations of his character by working under our feet. His progress is as rapid as that of the ghost of "Hamlet's" father. Whereve we go we hear the voice of this visitan of the glimpses of the moon sounding from underneath us, and had he any power w might any minute be destroyed by som frightful upheaval. The latest underground manœuvre appears to be the plan of writing these nameless letters. Hereafter we will have to place at the head of our columns.—"No notice taken of anonymous communications." If Mr. SCOVEL has no other means of clearing his character than by publishing assertions signed Fair Play," then we must leave his assaults on our correspondent pass unnoticed. We know that JAMES is fond of notoriety, and we know that we are pandering to his morbid appetite when we continually expose his conduct. Why, then, should the Senator object? We are doing for him exactly what he has been begging of all the papers for years—we are mentioning his name. Let him hereafter send letters with his own signature denying any of our assertions, if he dare. Then we will answer him. But until that day comes we must hope that he and his friends will adopt some other signature than the misnomer, "Fair Play."

The Constitutional Amendment in the Senate.

TO-DAY the great debate on the Constitutional Amendment, which has just passed the House of Representatives, opens in the Senate. Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, it is said, will urge his proposal of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, as a substitute for the measure before the Senate; while Mr. SUMNER will urge the adoption of impartial suffrage as a substitute for the section concerning representation. It is not unlikely, too, that strenuous efforts will be made to modify the celebrated third section relating to the disfranchisement of Rebels. The probabilities, however, are, that the measure will finally pass the Senate in substantially the same shape it passed the House. The unexpectedly heavy vote it received in the House favors that expectation.

The Facts of History in Regard to the Status of the Southern States.

IT is not uncommon to hear the assertion made that the cessation of the war "brought back the Southern States to their *status quo ante bellum*," or status before the war. There is nothing so useful in meeting statements of this character as a recurrence to the facts of the case as they have transpired.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion was not a rebellion of individuals, acting in their individual capacity and upon their own responsibility, but of communities acting *organically*, and in their corporate capacity. The States seceded as States, thus voluntarily abandoning the participation they had previously exercised in the government of the country. As States they then proceeded to confederate together in the establishment of a rival and hostile government to that of the United States. As States they raised armies, and engaged in war upon the Union. During the four years of the war these seceded States maintained in full vigor and operation their State organizations, electing their Governors, Legislators, Judges, and inferior officers, as usual, and maintaining all the functions of communities organized for the purposes of civil government. They were States *de facto*, the only change from their former status being that they had abandoned their participation in the Government of the Union, had formed a confederation among themselves, had sworn all their officers to support *it*, instead of the old Government, and were engaged in a war to overthrow the power of the Union within their limits. It is well here to observe what, *as matter of fact*, they had accomplished. They had seceded, having withdrawn from all participation in the Government of the Union; they had formed a confederation, which was actively at work; they had preserved their State Governments in full vigor; and they were making war upon the Union. There was no *theory* about all this—it was *fact*. The only problematical point was whether they could *maintain* the position they had assumed. That could only be determined by the issue of the war.

But when the war terminated with the overthrow of the Rebel armies, what then occurred as matter of fact? Did the Rebel States go back to the *status quo ante bellum*? By no means. They would have been glad to do so, and took steps in that direction, but the strong hand of the Executive power of the nation was laid upon them. Their Legislatures were forbidden to assemble; their Governers were arrested, or fled into exile; their Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, etc., were summarily deposed. In one word, the framework of their governments was at a single stroke annihilated. The people remained, but there was no organization—no corporation. They were a mere mob held in subjection by the military power of the Union. The *organized* community, as a body politic, a civil State, had ceased to exist. This was the *status quo ante bellum* with a vengeance! State sovereignty had at last culminated in State annihilation! Fit monument this of the folly and madness of secession and rebellion.

From this point the work of reconstruction commenced, and here again this whole theory of *status quo ante bellum* was ignored. The work started from the very bottom. It did not originate with the people of the States. It was initiated solely by the Federal Executive, and carried forward and consummated by his agents and under his authority and direction. The States now organized at the South, and exercising *de facto* authority there, are not the old States that existed before the war. They are absolutely *new* creations. There is no tie of legal succession, no bond of constitutional continuity, between them and the old ones. Their very existence is a perpetual monument of the violent overthrow of those old States.

How absurd, then, to talk about the *status quo ante bellum* of these States! They have no such *status*. Between them and that *status* there is a "great gulf fixed," which no ingenuity of sophistry can bridge. That gulf is the chasm of nonentity into which the Rebel State Governments were hurled by President JOHNSON at the close of the war. These new States owe their existence purely to the kindly reconstructing hand of the Executive—not to any supposed life they are assumed to have inherited from the perished *status* of the past. The old order went out in the night of attempted revolution; the new order had its birth in the will of the Federal Executive.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The second reading of the British Reform bill, which was agreed to by the extremely minute majority of five, was considered by all parties except the Government as a defeat for the Ministers. It has always been the custom in Parliament for the advisers of the Crown to resign their positions not only when a pet measure was emphatically defeated, but also when it was adopted by so feeble a vote as to imply lack of confidence on the part of so large a number of members as to approximate to a majority. The decision, therefore, which has been made known to us by the advices of the *Germania*, that five was considered a sufficient majority for prosecuting the motion, will cause considerable surprise in such American circles as are interested in British politics. The Cabinet, however, has felt its own weakness, and in order to secure additional support has yielded so far as to consent to fix the time for the bill redistributing seats. When the Reform bill and the Redistribution come up together, there can be no doubt but that the Government will find itself much stronger than heretofore.

The principal objection urged by many against reform in its present shape is that it extends the right of suffrage to a large class and at the same time allows the present unequal sized districts to remain. By this course certain boroughs will have so many new votes that they will overbalance the old, and place the whole power of the district in the hands of those least qualified to decide for the public good. If, however, the country be redistricted, then the new element will be over-balanced, and kept in abeyance until after its experience shall have taught it wisdom. When the two bills, therefore, come up together, there can be little doubt of their adoption, unless it be that the members from the rotten boroughs grow fearful for their seats, and take a side issue for self-interest. Under any circumstances, whenever the vote is taken it will be a test question, for Mr. GLADSTONE says that, "As long as the bill stands, we stand; if it falls, we fall."

HENRY A. WISE seems to have the impression that, because he has not been *shot* for his treason, "as he ought to have been," therefore he has not committed treason. The premise that he ought to have been shot for his treason is doubtless correct, but we cannot accept the conclusion. If WISE were really wise, he would keep still. The people don't care to hear from him.

ONE OF THE ISSUES of the times is whether loyal Colorado, which furnished four regiments of "boys in blue" to help put down the Rebellion, shall be kept out of the Union, while Florida, which polled only 4000 votes last fall, and which sent all the soldiers she could raise into the Rebel army, shall be admitted into the Union. It is Colorado *patriots* against Florida *Rebels*—the *boys in blue* versus the *greybacks*.

SANTA ANNA AT ELIZABETHPORT.

He Proposes to Fight for the Liberation of Mexico—A Manifesto to be Issued.

General Santa Anna, of Mexico, arrived at Elizabethport, on Saturday morning, by the steamer *Georgia*, from St. Thomas. His arrival was wholly unexpected. He is accompanied by several South Americans. It is understood that the object of the General in visiting the United States is to unite his efforts with those of the liberal party of Mexico in expelling Maximilian from that country. In a few days he will issue a manifesto to the public, explaining his previous conduct in relation to Mexican affairs, and expressing the objects of his future course. General Santa Anna will once more, it is announced, risk his fortune and person in behalf of Mexico. He declares that he is not seeking for power, but will place himself under the leadership of President Juarez.

General Santa Anna will remain at Elizabethport for several days, when he will come to this city. It is understood that a public meeting will soon be held at Cooper Institute, at which he will be present.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the project of marrying the Czarevitch to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark has been abandoned, and that the young prince has conceived a violent attachment for the young Princess Mieszczerska, the daughter of the Russian poet-priest Elias.

—John Robinson, nephew of the circus manager whose establishment was attacked last week, at Crittenden, Ky., died in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, from the effects of the shot he received in the abdomen. The deceased was twenty-three years old, and an accomplished bare-backed rider.

—The Irish market in London disposes (annually) of 500,000 codfish, 25,000,000 mackerel, 100,000,000 soles, 85,000,000 plaice, 200,000,000 haddock, 50,000,000 red herrings, 1,600,000 dry cod, and molluscous shell-fish to the amount of 920,000,000. During the lobster season there is a demand for 10,000 daily.

—Grotesque scarf pins are the "rage" for gentlemen abroad. Dandies parade the streets with a wonderfully life-like representation in enamel of a human eye an inch or two below the chin, or, in place thereof, a lighted cigar with a ruby at the end to indicate the fire, or a lucifer match of precious metal closely resembling the real article.

—The American Medical Association has chosen the following officers, and will meet next year at Cincinnati:—President, H. F. Askew, of Delaware; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Bowling, of Tennessee; J. C. Hughes, of Iowa; H. W. Bowditch, of Massachusetts; Thomas C. Brinsmade, of New York; Permanent Secretary, William E. Atchison, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

—Garibaldi has written a letter to the "Democratic Society," in Greece, in which he says:—"I will serve the cause of Greece with the same devotion as that of my own country, and I regard you as brothers. Let the ancient classic land of Leonidas shake off the yoke of its oppressors, and the brightest day of my life will be that in which I am able to take a place in your ranks."

☞ "Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts."

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."

TI is is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning next, at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 12 2t4p
Reserved seats 50 cents Admission 25 cents

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
☞ All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10 1m

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, A BALE OF
Very Rich Organdy Lawns,
AND A BALE OF
RICH CAMBRIC LAWNS,
Which, with the assortment we had on hand, makes our stock one of the largest and best ever exhibited,
AND FOR SALE AT
A Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent. from Former Prices. [5 14 mw4p

BENEFIT OF F. F. MACKAY,
AT THE
ARCH STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY May 16.
The performance will commence with (first time in this city) the serio comic drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
Old Phil.....F. F. Mackay
After which, the interesting military drama, in one act,
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.
Corporal Haversack.....F. F. Mackay
To conclude with the highly sensational drama, in two acts,
THE WILD DUCK.
Box Sheet now open. 5 14 2t*

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Is the best and cheapest Moth-Queller. All druggists sell it now-a-days. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factuers, Boston. it

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

HAVANA CIGARS.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,
OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY
S. FUGUET & SONS,
5 10 6t4p] IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1966, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FASHIONS 1866.
RECOMMEND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style
IS THE CELEBRATED
EMPRESS TRAIL,

Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses:—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [52 wfm6t4p

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 38 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Camden county, which was held last week, has been organized by the election of Democrats as officers, that party having elected a majority of new members. The following are the names of the new members:—Messrs Watson, Woolston, Mines, Shivers, Snowden, Tatem Creely, Glover, Sickler, Turner, Bodine, Cain and Thackara. The Board elected Joseph L Thackara, Director, and Alfred Hugg, Esq., Clerk.

The Committee on Work House reported that the work on that institution was progressing favorably, and the vacancies on the committee were filled by the appointment of Messrs Bodine and Woolston.

A circular from William R. McDonald, Comptroller of the State, was read, requiring, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, the cities, townships, and municipal corporations to make a statement of debts, expenditures, etc, contracted by them in the late war The Clerk was authorized and instructed to furnish the required statement.

Mr. Watson offered a preamble and resolution, asking for an appropriation of the sum of $2,000 for the purpose of erecting a monumen to the memory of the soldiers of the county who lost their lives in the recent Rebellion Messrs. Sickler, Bodine, and Snowden was appointed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of carrying out the object of the proposition, and report at next meeting. This is an act which the Board should not hesitate to perform, for it would be only doing justice to the brave heroes who fell in the cause of the country.

One hundred dollars reward was offered for the rearrest of Snyder and Hibberd, two prisoners who recently escaped from the County Jail, if they would appropriate the amount it costs in rewards for the escape of prisoners towards putting the prison in a good and safe condition, it would be far preferable and better.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Woolston, Snowden Bodine, Watson, Lawrence, and Sickler, appointed for the purpose, reported that the sum necessary for county expenses for the current year will be $100,000, which sum was ordered to be be raised.

The Board instructed the Director to appoint persons as students to the State Agricultural College, in accordance with a provision of the act of the Legislature

The following Standing Committees were then announced:—Almshouse—Turner, Snowden, and Sickler; Court House—Woolston, Watson, and Lawrence; Sinking Fund—Tatem, County Collector and Director.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad Company, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Commodore R. F. Stockton, Edwin A. Stevens, John P. Stockton, John G. Stevens, Richard L Stevens, John L. McKnight Samuel J Bayard, Samuel A. Whitney Thomas Jones Yorke, George M. Ward, David Potter, Horatio J. Mulford, Coleman F. Leaming.

CHILDREN IN CAMDEN.—Christopher J. Mines, who was appointed to take the census of the children in Camden between the ages of five and eighteen years, who are eligible to admission into the public schools, has just finished his labors, and the following is the number in each ward:—North Ward 1517; Middle Ward, 1565; South Ward, 1953; total, 5035. Colored children, 275

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the last meeting of the Board of Education the treasurer submitted the regular monthly report, exhibiting the following figures:—Balance at last report $6384 08; received taxes $43; total, $6427 08; credit by orders paid, $3949 17; balance in treasury, $2477 91.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Dead Heart* will be produced here in admirable style. The production of this piece requires more taste and historical correctness than ma nificence, but there is a great scope for the picturesque. Mr Adams is the original representative of "Robert Landry." We cannot imagine any other representative of this admirable drawn man of the people, the type of a revolutionary hero. Mr G Clark will appear as the "Abbe Latour;" Miss Orton as "Catharine Duval."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.]— his evening Mrs. Henri will take a benefit. The domestic play of *A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing* will be given. In addition to this Mrs. Henri will appear as "Jack Sheppard" a part and a piece that we think should long since have been banished from the stage.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.— Mr. Booth and *Ham et* are the unabated attractions for this week.

A SINGULAR TESTIMONIAL.—A number of our citizens have inaugurated a complimentary benefit for James Dorsey, the officer who arrested the villain Probst. While we are willing to acknowledge our obligations to Mr Dorsey for this service, we must say that, in our opinion, this testimonial is in bad taste, and should never have been gotten up. The names of some of our best citizens are attached to the card, and doubtless, the attractive character of the bill will draw a crowded house; but we are at a loss to conceive why any one should be rewarded out of all measure simply because he discharged his official duty The arrest of Probst and bringing him to punishment was exactly in the line of Mr. Dorsey's business, and he deserves no more credit for it than if the culprit had merely been drunk But the worst feature is the exhibition of the boy, as a sort of raree show. We have already had sufficient publicity given to this unparalleled horror, and, it is to be hoped that, with the just execution of the wretch, his name will sink into utter oblivion.

In connection with this matter we publish the following note from one of the participants upon the occasion. It explains itself:—

EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH:—Having observed in one of the Sunday papers that my name heads a list of "Artists" who are to appear this week for the benefit of Officer Dorsey, one of the captors of Probst, I desire to state that the announcement is made *entirely without my sanction*. I will gladly read an entire evening, or contribute to any respectable entertainment having for its object the benefit of the lone orphan, Willie Dearing.

Philadelphia May 14 1866. N. K. RICHARDSON.

I. O. OF O. F.—The celebration arranged under the auspices of Virtiant Lodge, No. 155, to take place at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, promises to be a very grand affair. Past Grand Sire Nicholson, the orator of the evening, apart from his great distinction as an Odd Fellow, is one of the most eloquent speakers in this city. Tickets and seats may be secured this and to-morrow evening from the Committee, in Room No 7, Odd Fellows' Hall Sixth and Cresson streets, and at the Academy on Wednesday evening.

ENTERTAINMENT IN ELOCUTION.—Mr. Rufus Adams, one of our most popular and intelligent instructors in reading and elocution, gives an exhibition on to-morrow evening at Concert Hall. Mr. Adams has achieved a wonderful degree of success in instructing pupils in the difficult art of elocution, and we hope that our citizens will patronize the affair liberally. The programme is an attractive one, and the performance will be interspersed with vocal music by amateurs of ability.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—HAYDN QUINTETTE.—This young and enterprising musical association give their first entertainment before the Philadelphia public on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion a programme of unusual attractiveness will be presented. The Quintette was organized in the United States army, and is the only glee club that ever sang within the halls of the Union League for their entertainment.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This evening the world-renowned John B. Gough delivers his great lecture at the Academy of Music, on the subject of "Peculiar People." This is a great lecture, and the eloquent gentleman will be greeted with an immense audience. The desire to hear him continues unabated.

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Perelli's last opera of the season will take place on Saturday evening next. Mr. Perelli will appear as "Fernando" Mrs. Davies as "Leonora," and Mr Angier in the *role* of the "King," and Mr. Taylor the basso—a magnificent cast, and being the last opera, is sure to be attended by the very *elite*.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Haydn's "Seasons" will be given here to-morrow evening with the full strength of the Handel and Hadyn chorus, with Miss Richings, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. J. S. Thomas, three very fine solo singers, and especially adapted to this style of music.

A DEBUT.—Miss Kate McCullough, a promising young candidate for histrionic honors, will make her *debut* on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at the Academy of Music She will be assisted by Miss Kate Palmer, Miss Jeannie Haywood, Mr Willis Placide, Mr Rookwood, and others.

THE ENGLISH COMEDIENNE.—Miss Lucy Rushton, who has made such a "hit" in New York at her own theatre, has been engaged to appear for one week at the Arch Street Theatre, commencing on Monday next. Miss Rushton will produce during her engagement her specialty, *The Black Domino*.

MR. FRANK DREW.—This favorite comedian will make his farewell appearance in this country at the Arch Street Theatre, next Saturday evening, when he will be tendered a complimentary benefit by his friends.

THE CAROLINA TWINS.—These two colored girls, joined as one, present a *lusus naturæ* as wonderful as is manifested in the famous Siamese twins. They hold levees at the Assembly Buildings, with concerts, every day and evening.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound
Virginia Light Golden Leaf smoking $1 50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents,
Prime Western Navy	do	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy.	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquets, Five Cent Seed and Havana.
Pandanos, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers
Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4 fmwlm

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 8 6t

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 63 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, GA., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVES & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 6mrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTISTS' FIRST GRAND SALE OF PAINTINGS
The Artists of Philadelphia respectfully call the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art generally to their first sale of original oil paintings, direct from their easels which will be of the highest character, and the very best specimens by the respective artists contributing.
The sale will be held at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Evening,
May 17, at 7½ o'clock, and will be on exhibition three days previous to sale The collection will embrace pictures by the following-named artists and will be found upon inspection to be of the highest character:—

Edmund D. Lewis,	H Reed,
A Sheridan Young,	L Jagnan,
B. C Bispham,	H. Rosenberg,
G. F. Bensel,	J. Wilson,
E. B. Bensell,	J Evans
L. Juillard	Van Wills,
J. G Falconer,	M. Ramsey,
J. E Galven,	D. Knight
W. E. Winner,	C. L. Fussell,
L Fagen	—Bechtel,
I. L Williams.	and others [5 12 5t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and Carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit Two acres of ground enclosed. Situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession. Apply to
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16
at 5 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.
Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc
The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river
Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence
For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CANNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT SOUTH side of MARKET Street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets Lot is 50 by 165. Price, $12,000. Houses and Lot on north side LANCASTER Avenue at its junction with Market street Lot is 88 feet front by about 275 feet deep, and 75 feet front on the back line. Price $18,000. Apply to
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
5 11 3t* THIRTY-FIFTH and LANCASTER Av.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents Collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 lm5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

REMOVAL.

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.

[5 8 6t

GOLD MINES.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY MINING CLAIMS,

Of 2000 feet of rich Gold-bearing Vein, situated in COLORADO TERRITORY, only about a quarter of a mile from Central City, on the slope of the well known

QUARTZ HILL.

This property is easily worked by drifting, has a wide vein, yields gold in large proportions, and is centrally located with respect to the best mines and settlements of Colorado.

Parties desiring a mining property, either for a basis of a company or actual mining operations, will find this a rare opportunity, as they can now deal with the true owner of the property, who worked and developed the same.

C. W. JOHNSON,
No. 522 WALNUT Street.
Office hours, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. [5 12 6t5p

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 lmrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC
NO DUST. DIRT. SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent.
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.
At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 mwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.

5 2 1m5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18 wlm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Just opened, Black Silks.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
Broche Figured Poplins, 31½ cents.
Plain all-wool Delaines.
Colored and Black Alpacas.
Good Bleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.
Williamsville, New York Mills, and Wamsutta Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½ up to 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 25 up to 47 cents.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics.
Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents up to $1 40 per yard.
Linen Huckaback, 12½ up to 40 cents a yard.
Butcher's Linen, 31½ and 60 cents a yard.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Hoop Skirts made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted.
800 Needle-worked Bands at gold prices.
1000 Linen Fans, 20 cents up to 85 cents, at old prices.

PRICE & WOOD.

5 12] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B—Silk Sun Umbrellas, and French Corsets.

EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETA SILKS
IN THE CITY.
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS,
NOW OPEN.

Bargains in Dress Goods, from Auction,

AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
5 9 6trp ABOVE CHESNUT.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

1250 YARDS CASSIMERE, $1·10; Reduced from $1·50.
NEW CASSIMERES, $1·25 and $1·50.
FINE CASSIMERES, $1·75.
6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES.
CASSIMERES FOR CLOAKS.
HARRIS' FINE CASSIMERES, $2·00 and $2·25.
COMPLETE LINE, BEST MAKES,
Black Cloths and Doeskins,
FROM $2·25 to $8·50. [5 11 fmw6t

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

We have just made an immense reduction in the prices of all our
SILKS,
In order to close out our entire stock.
Moire Antiques, Chene Silks.
Plain Silks, all colors, $1·62, $2·00, $2·25.
Plain Corded Silks, all colors, $2 50.
Foulard Silks, at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
Good Plain Black Silks at $1·50.
Extra Good Plain Black Silks at $1·75.
Plain Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75, $1·87½.
Plain Black Gros Grain Silks at $2·00, $2 25.
Black Taffeta Parisienne at $2 50, $2 75, $3 00.
Extra Heavy Black Silks at $4 00 $4·50 $5·00 and $6 00.
SILKS of all kinds suitable for Dresses, Mantles and Sacques.
Persons wishing to buy bargains in Silks, would do well to examine our stock as we are selling all our
Silks at Very Low Prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
5 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Comprising all the best varieties of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.
SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

TWENTY YEARS OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE has rendered Dr. KINKELIN the most successful practitioner in and near Consult Dr. KINKELIN, corner of THIRD and UNION Streets. Consultation free of charge. Dr. Kinkelin's Book on the Infirmities of the Generative System, caused by the vicious habits of youth, will be mailed by enclosing 25 cents in a letter. 5 10 6t*

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN,
BY THE
Colton Dental Association,
No. 737 WALNUT STREET.
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.
No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried others—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant, I cream."
"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless reliable and without pain."
"The best I experienced before taking the gas was only equaled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"This beats my chloroform," (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Esq.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher
Francis Blackburne,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. A. Fasu,	Mrs H. B. Weaver,
Rev A ex. J. Hamilton.	Miss Sallie B Lewis,
George H Stuart	Mrs F. G Bedding
William Warnock,	Mrs. James J. Allen
D Newton Fill	Mrs. Clara G Ralston,
Rev. George Brinehurst	Mrs. E. S. Davis
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs R. L. Rutter,
Frank F. Zeigler,	Miss Anna Moore,
E. J. Gowsett,	Miss Carrie Cox,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs E. K. Eisenbrey,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
E. A. Turpin,	Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
John Berry,	Mrs. J. M Bradford.
W. M. Yonkel,	Miss Fannie Knowles,
Oliver C Gumper,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Wm. J. son of Dr Gurney.	Mrs. T. M Moore.
M. H sisty.	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Samuel D Fearing,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,	Miss Anna Taylor.
B. F. Woodward.	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
James Black, Esq.,	Miss Rebecca W Altemus,
Charles H. Reeves,	Mrs M. C Wallace.
B. C. Patterson.	Mrs. George T. Keyser,
J. T Elliott,	Mrs. P. C Stewart,
Isaac Stead,	Mrs. H. G Brune,
W. F. Waters,	Agnes Miller (5 years old),
John S. Parker.	Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.	Mrs. Dr Ashcraft, Del.,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Mrs. Anastatia Hewitt.
William C. Bancroft,	Mrs. John G. Butler,
J. F. Mitchell,	Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs M. C. Crossman,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Miss Mary Devlin,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. J C Bagley,
H. Butterworth,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Nav.,
J. E. Bailey	Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Thomas S. Harrison.	Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Mrs. L Harry Richards,
A. Gunther.	Miss L. A. Barnley,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
J. H. Shoemaker,	Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Alexander G. Cattell, NEW YORK	Mrs A. J. Hamilton,
C. B. Fahgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Cheatorman.
F. Hollick, M. D.	Mrs Carrie Bodine.
H. C Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L Walt, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P Allison.
N. W. Kinsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Palmter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs George H. Norton.
Rev. D H. Emerson	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean

CONSIDER.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Consider
The lilies of the field whose bloom is brief;
We are as they;
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.

Consider
The sparrows of the air of small account;
Our God doth view
Whether they fall or mount—
He guards us too.

Consider
The lilies that do neither spin nor toil,
Yet are most fair;
What profits all this care
And all this coil?

Consider
The birds that have no barn nor harvest weeks;
God gave them food;
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

RUSSIA.

The Attempt on the Life of the Emperor of Russia.

THE ASSASSIN.

The man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander is about twenty-one years old, and apparently well educated. He speaks pure Russian. It has been said that he is a farmer, but the more general opinion is that he is a student. Immediately after his attempt, and, upon being seized, he cried out to the people, "All this I have done for you; he (the Czar) has cheated you—he has not given you enough land."

They found some papers on his person. One of the documents is in the form of a proclamation to the people of Russia, in which it is announced, "The world will not or can never enjoy peace until all the princes have been destroyed."

The American residents in St. Petersburg have congratulated the Czar on his escape, and received a very gracious reply. Annexed is a copy of the

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF ST. PETERSBURG AND THE EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

A meeting of merchants and other Americans residing at St. Petersburg was held on the 6th of April last, when it was unanimously agreed that an address should be presented through General Clay, our Minister, congratulating the Emperor Alexander on his fortunate escape from the attempt recently made on his life. We subjoin the address, with the Emperor's reply:—

To His Imperial Majesty Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc.:—

With devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the preservation of your Imperial Majesty from all harm on the 4th of April, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America residing in and near St. Petersburg, few in number, but moved by the emotions which will be deeply felt by all the millions of their country men on this occasion, most respectfully lay before your Majesty their earnest assurance of profound horror at the wicked attack upon your Majesty's person, and with heartfelt rejoicing at its failure, beg to offer to your Imperial Majesty, to her Majesty the Empress, and to all the Imperial family, their humble and sincere congratulations that your Majesty's life was so protected by Providence and the base design against it so completely frustrated.

Sympathizing most honestly and fully with the mingled sentiments of indignation and gratitude which this event calls forth from all loyal, affectionate, and patriotic souls in Russia and with the increased respect and love which it will develope not only here but throughout the civilized world, towards so good, so kind, so beneficent a monarch, who is not only a father to his people, but a just and benevolent friend to all others, and who, like his august father, has been especially and always so gracious and friendly to our own country and fellow-citizens, we very respectfully present to your Majesty, for whose long life and happiness we earnestly pray, this testimony of the unfeigned and spontaneous feeling of Americans in St. Petersburg.

WILLIAM L. WINANS,	WILLIAM MURRAY,
GEO. W. WHISTLER,	THOMAS H. OLIVER,
JOSIAH PIERCE,	F. C. PRATT,
GEORGE H. PRINCE,	J. H. STRONG,
G. M. HUTTON,	W. B. EDWARDS,
HORATIO AMES,	T. O. SMITH,
WILLIAM M. WINANS,	EDWARD BROWN,
JAMES MURRAY,	— DUNSTER.

April 6, 1866.

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8, 1866.—General:—The Emperor has directed me to request of you to be good enough to convey to the American citizens residing at St Petersburg, who met to send an address to his Majesty, the thanks of my august master for the sentiments which they express towards him.

Receive, General, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. GORTHACOW.

To General Clay.

The Death of Mrs. Carlyle.

From the London Star, April 14.

Mrs. Carlyle died on Saturday under very peculiar circumstances. She was taking her usual drive in Hyde Park about 4 o'clock, when her little favorite dog, which was running by the side of the brougham, was run over by a carriage. She was greatly alarmed, though the dog was not seriously hurt. She lifted the dog into the carriage, and the man drove on.

Not receiving any call or direction from his mistress, as was usual, he stopped the carriage, and discovered her, as he thought, in a fit or ill, and drove to St. George's Hospital, which was near at hand. When there it was discovered that she must have been dead some little time. Mrs. Carlyle's health had been for several months feeble, but not in a state to excite anxiety or alarm. Mr. Carlyle is still in Scotland.

The late Mrs. Carlyle was a woman of much intelligence and culture. She, as well as her distinguished husband, corresponded, if we remember rightly, with Goethe, and other foreign authors of renown. In the full collection of Goethe's poems will be found two or three poetical scraps addressed to "Madame Carlyle, Scotland." One of these was originally written on a visiting card, which Goethe sent to the wife of his friend and admirer, and the lines, roughly translated, run somewhat in this fashion:—

"Messengers like this we send
To the coming of a friend;
This poor card can only say
That the friend is far away."

The *Scotsman* says the deceased lady was the daughter of "the once well-known Dr. Welsh, of Haddington, and, with gifts and graces of her own, she inherited much of the force and penetration of her father's intellect. She was worthy to be the life companion of Thomas Carlyle."

The funeral of Mrs. Carlyle took place on Thursday, April 26. Her remains were laid within the choir of the ruined Cathedral at Haddington, in the same grave as her father, Dr. Welsh. The pall-bearers were Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Chief mourner, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. John Forster, the Hon. Mr. Twisdleton, Rev. Mr. Welsh, Mr. Dods, banker, Haddington, Mr. Binnie, of Leyton Mains, and Dr. Thomas Howden, formerly partner with the father of Mrs. Carlyle. The funeral was attended by a number of the older residents who had known the deceased lady in youth, and her father, who was much esteemed in the town as a medical practitioner. There were also a number of ladies and gentlemen present in the churchyard.

An Amusing Court Scene.

A WITNESS WHO WOULD NOT BE BADGERED.

The report of a late trial in Cincinnati, which we find in the *Gazette* of that city, contains one bright passage. The case was one in which the heirs of a Mrs. Schofield, an English lady of eccentric habits, who died in Cincinnati in 1853, endeavored to persuade the Court to set aside the will on several grounds. The principal witness was a Mrs. Cheesebrough, aged seventy. She had been asked half-a-dozen times as to the age of one of Mrs. Schofield's nephews. The report continues:—

A. I tell you I did not know his age. His birth register is in England, and I never went to see it

Court. Mrs. Cheesebrough, it is perhaps proper to say to you that you must be patient, and answer all the questions counsel may put to you.

Witness. So I do, but I don't see any use of answering the same question over and over again.

Court. Some of us may not hear all your answers, and it is often necessary to repeat questions.

Witness. I generally speak loud enough for anybody in this court room to hear me, and I think if the lawyers would attend to their business they wouldn't have to ask a witness more than once.

Court. Proceed with the examination.

Q. You say Mrs. Schofield drank a great deal of liquor; what did she keep it in—a jug?

A. No; she kept it in a demijohn in a basket; I never looked into the basket to see whether it was glass or not, but I think it was; it held six quarts, and I have carried it a hundred times for her, if a strict account had been kept. to Mr Smith's liquor store to get it filled; I remember Mr. Smith used often to say, "Drunk again, Mrs. Cheesebrough?" and I would answer, "No; it's the same drunk;" but he knew I was joking, and he knew who the liquor was for.

Q. What kind of liquor did she use?

A. Brandy, sir—the real article cognac.

Q. How did she drink it, pure or mixed?

A. She as often took it pure as any way; when she wanted to she made it into grog; she used to drink it out of a little black teapot; that was handier than a long bottle; the demijohn was filled every week, but I didn't fill it always; she had a little Englishman who used to go for her very often.

Question by a Juror. How did she attend to her business when she had a store on Fifth street?

A. I don't know exactly, but as I told you before, she was always well up in money matters.

Q. Was she sober then?

A No, she was never sober. Drinking had become a sort of second nature with her. She was like a good many lawyers that I know of, they can't lead a case without being half drunk. (Laughter.) It's a fact. I tell you I have seen many a lawyer that never undertook to try a case until, as they say, he had "two sheets in the wind and one a flutterin'." (Renewed laughter.)

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS

FOR

Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,

PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price.

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $6, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt. I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the prices are low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD street

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Receveside Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such a combination of such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whisky in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHAN. 1 19m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

No. 134 MARKET Street.

2 1 4

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
No. 2 S. N. FIFTH STREET. }

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following lists of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
April 30, 1866. City Solicitor.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1. City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe $57·81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 21 feet northeast of Otis street, 77 feet front, 18 feet depth 18th Ward.

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $21·56. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street depth 50 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term 1865. No 26 Claim for water pipe, $34·05. Lot southeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 68 feet 10½ inches, thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, hence north along east line of Twentieth street 59 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5 City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 7. Claim for water rent $111·28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 198 feet front, 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6 City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 52 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 20 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248·44. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 20th Ward.

Page 8 City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28·50. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 104 feet northeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 26 feet depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9 City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30·4 Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet depth north along west side Thompson street 115 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22·11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Phillips streets, thence along Phillips street 12 feet thence east, parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, hence south parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe, $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets front on the south side of Townsend street, 32 feet. depth southwest, along southeast side of Sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 25. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 27. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet depth along Tulip street, 75 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14 City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13·50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street 54 feet northwest from Tulip street front on Townsend street 18 feet depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe $13·50. Lot south west side of Townsend street, 18 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest, 161 feet to Otis street 19th Ward.

Page 17 City vs. W. Black (agent). C. P., December Term, 1865 No. 31. Claim for water pipe, $12·00 Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 64 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $15·00 Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 82 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 50 feet, depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9 Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Wentieth street, north side Alter street. 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term 1865 No 10 Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house south side of Catharine street, beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front 75 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 30 Ward.

Page 22. City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $14·10 Lot north side (No 635) Jefferson street, 64 feet west from west side of Marshall street 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street to the east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 20th Ward.

Page 23 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48·05. Lot (No. 308) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley thence west 16 feet, thence north 4 feet thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward.

Page 24 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 108 west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street, west on south line 16 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 11th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes etc., $105 60. Lot east side Eighteenth street north side of Oxford street, front on Eighteenth street 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street. 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street 26th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 16. Claim for water pipe, $148·50. Lot west side Eighteenth street 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue front on Eighteenth street 198 feet depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164 44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 113 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 210 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street on south line thereof, 352 feet and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward

Page 29. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865 No. 34. Claim for water pipe $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at a point 113 feet north from north side of Master street west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance $31·27. Lot east side of Alter street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep to that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs. Myers. D. C. December Term. 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 00. Lot west side Hutchinson street, Nos. 908 and 910, 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street 32 feet front on Hutchinson street 64 feet depth of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32. City vs. Lee. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1539) 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 33. City vs. John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 21 Claim for removing nuisance, $20 60. Lot south side of South street (No 618) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34 City vs. same. D. C., December Term 1865. No 22 Claim for removing nuisance $20·00 Lot south side South street (No 620) and two story brick house thereon beginning 137 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36 City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C. December Term, 1865 No 24. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74 Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street. 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C. December Term. 1865 No 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74 Lot west side of South Sixth street (No 620), with brick tenement thereon beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street. 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs William Shotwell. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 26 Claim for removing nuisance, $27·10 Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1132) 93 feet east from east side of Third street, 16 feet front on Cedar street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40 City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00 Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1352, 1354, 1356) with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272 and 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two eastern most lots 26 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 20 Ward

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased, W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance $41·2. Lot south side of Bedford street (No 602) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 30. Claim for removing nuisance $16·00 Lot north side Bedford street (No. 618) and two-story frame house, beginning 100 feet west of Sixth street 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 31. Claim for removing nuisance $16 00 Lot west side (No. 916) South Sixth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manilla street, 15 feet front on Sixth street by 62 feet west. 2d Ward

Page 44 City vs. Durbowen or James Devereaux. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance $20·41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 849) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west on south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 100 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward

Page 45 City vs John William. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 33 Claim for removing nuisance $25 00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1404), 356 feet north from north side of Dickerson street 14 feet front, on Seventh street by 43 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street. to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 46. City vs. Charles Kinsley. D. C., December Term, 1865 No 34. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1406), 311 feet north from north side of Dickinson street. 15 feet front on Seventh street by 50 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs James Dunlap D. C., December Term. 1865 No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1412), 266 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 53 feet in depth, parallel to Dickinson street, west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48 City vs. James Dunlap D. C., December Term. 1865 No 36. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1414) 281 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson street to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward

Page 49. City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C. December Term 1865. No 37 Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731 and 733) The first commencing 161 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the second 138 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth north. 1st Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City, D. C., December Term, 1865. No 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley beginning 66 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford, or small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs. William Deal D. C., December Term 1865 No 39. Claim for removing nuisance $24·00 Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets northeast side of Deal, 240 feet southeast from Tulip street 26 feet front on Deal street by 59 feet in depth northeast 19th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent or William Timson. D. C., December Term 1865. No 40. Claim for removing nuisance $19·63 Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos 21 and 2121), 126 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 50 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. 14th Ward.

Page 53. City vs. W. H. Fosdick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe $170 44. Lot northwest side Cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 250 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest. 5th Ward.

Page 54. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 36 Claim for water pipe, $54 00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 72 feet and depth north-east along northwest side of Cedar street 56 feet to Gerhart or Hemlock street 18th Ward.

Page 55 City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 3 Claim for water pipe, $31 94 Lot northeast side of Vienna street, 8 feet southeast from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, hence northeast at right angles to Hewson street (late Courant street), 55 feet to the northwest side of Cedar street, and southwest line thereof 117 feet to said Hewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs Elizabeth Sheetz C. P., December Term 1865, No. 37 Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side Vienna street 89 feet northwest from Memphis street, front 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cedar street. 18th Ward

Page 57 City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865 No 38 Claim for water pipe $12 52 Lot southwest side Vienna street 57 feet northwest from Bedford street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet 18th Ward.

Page 58 City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P. December Term 1865 No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12·52 Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Bedford street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59 City vs. Joseph Haas. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 40. Claim for water pipe, $26 25 Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets front on Vienna 35 feet, and depth southwest along southeast side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward

Page 60. City vs John Nagel. C. P., December Term 1865 No 41. Claim for water pipe, $5 93 Lot northeast side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street front on Vienna 7 feet, and depth on northeast or southeast line thereof 80 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 78 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs Kingston. D. C, December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Cove's court; No. 1 and 2, said court situate north side of St Mary street 90 feet west of west side of Sixth street. No. 1 situate on west side of said court, 22 feet north of north side of St Mary street front on said Cove court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. No 2 on west side said court 30 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street, front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62 City vs. same. D C, December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40·60. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court situate on west side of said court, 90 feet north and north 102 feet and extending west 31 feet commencing 22 feet north of north side of St Mary street 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson, D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23·00 Lot north side (No. 124) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side Thirteenth street, front on Struthers street, and extending north 29 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64. City vs Brown. D. C., December Term. 1865. No. 45 Claim for removing nuisance. $35·20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No 734, 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 21 feet and extending south 57 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith D. C., December Term 1865. No 46 Claim for removing nuisance $31 07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 316), 131 feet west of west side Third street, front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet 8th Ward.

Page 66. City vs. Rea. D. C. December Term. 1865. No 47. Claim or removing nuisance $59 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No 92), 50 feet west of Tenth street front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet, including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 6th Ward

Page 67. City vs. Richard Roe D. C., December Term, 1865 No 48. Claim for removing nuisance, $36 66. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos. 611, 612 and 614) No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 11 feet, and extending south 33½ feet No. 612 134 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending south 33½ feet No 6 4 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St Mary's 11 feet, and extending west 32 feet 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs. Kingston, D. C., December Term, 1865, No 49 Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Nos 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court. No. 5, 90 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street front 16 feet and westward 31 feet. No. 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street front 17 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69 City vs same. D. C, December Term 1865. No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $39·2. Lots Nos 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court No 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street, front on said court 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70 City vs Engin. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 51 Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullen street (No. 4) 114 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 52 feet. 5th Ward

Page 71 City vs. Richard Roe. D C., December Term, 1865. No. 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $26,00. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624, 622 16 1 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south 45 feet, with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No 624, 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 45 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs Wm D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53 Claim for removing nuisance, $37·95 Lot north side Market street 15 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309) 9th Ward.

Page 73. City vs Gowan D. C., December Term 1865. No. 54 Claim for removing nuisance. $17 44 Lot south side Addison street east of east side of Ninth street front on Addison street 16 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No. 1828). 7th Ward.

Page 74. City vs Armstrong. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 55. Claim for removing nuisance. $34·96. Lot southwest corner Thirteenth and Lombard front on Thirteenth street 24 feet, and extending along Lombard street 38 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 76. City vs John Cook. C. P., December Term. 1865. No. 42 Claim for water pipe, $54·00 Lot southwest side of Vienna street 71 feet southeast from Tulip street, front on said Vienna street 72 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street 18th Ward.

Page 77 City vs. William Wilson. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot and brick factory, northwest side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street, front on said Blair street 106 feet, depth northwest along Norris street 255 feet 11 inches. 19th Ward.

Page 78 City vs same. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 44. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot southeast side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth southeast 50 feet, more or less. 19th Ward.

Page 79. City vs. David S. Brown. C P., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for water pipe, $10 50. Lot and building on northeast side of Blair street, 36 feet south west from Otis street front on said Blair street 14 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 49 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 80. City vs John Morgan C P., December Term, 1865. No 46. Claim for water pipe $27·00 Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 154 feet northeast of Norris street front on said Blair street 36 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 60 feet 19th Ward.

Page 82. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 37. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 33 Lot east side North Tenth street (No. 243) on northeast corner of Ranstead and Morgan street front on 10th street 17 feet, and east along Morgan street 78 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 83 City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $27·00. Lot east side of Eleventh street (No. 907), with buildings 38 feet north of Poplar street, front on Eleventh street 16 feet, depth east at right angles to Eleventh street 71 feet to 4 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 84. City vs. Wheelan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 39. Claim for removing nuisance $3 00. Lot north side of Spruce street (No. 622), 148 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on Spruce street 19 feet and extending 100 feet north to an alley leading into Locust street. 5th Ward.

Page 85 City vs. Jeffries. D. C., December Term 1865. No 60 Claim for removing nuisance $20 68. Lot and buildings west side of North Eleventh street (No. 1054), 56 feet north from north side of Jefferson street front on Eleventh street 18½ feet, depth west at right angles to Eleventh 62 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 86. City vs Foot D. C., December Term 1865 No. 61 Claim for removing nuisance $3·00 Lot and building east side of North Seventh street (No. 939), 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 18 feet, depth east 87 feet. 20th Ward

Page 87. City vs. Ash. D C., December Term, 1865. No. 62 Claim for removing nuisance $6·71. Lot west side of Warnock street (No 135) 164 feet south of Almond street, front on Warnock street 37 feet, and extending west 150 feet 4th Ward.

Page 88 City vs. Garretson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 63. Claim for removing nuisance $34·12. Lot west side of South Fourth street (No. 430), northeast corner of Fourth and Lombard streets front on Fourth street 13 feet and extending west along Lombard street 31 feet, with the use of the privy to the north of said lots. 8th Ward

Page 89. City vs. Brown D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 64 Claim for removing nuisance, $55·20. Lot west side of Acorn alley (No. 262) 20 feet south of south side of Loc

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

The recent performances of the monitor *Monadnock*, while on her voyage to the Pacific, have been regarded with much interest. Although there are but two more vessels of her class in our navy (the *Miantonomah* and the *Agamenticus*), we have forty-seven iron-clads of different classes laid up in ordinary at the various naval stations, while there are fifteen building, among which is the *Danderberg*.

The majority of the vessels laid up in ordinary were in service during the late war, and could be placed in sea-going order in a few weeks, if required. The iron-clads in commission and performing active service are the *Monadnock*, now in the Pacific; the *Miantonomah*, on her way to Eastport, Maine; and the *Squando*, at Charleston, South Carolina. The following is an accurate list of the iron-clads laid up in ordinary:—

Laid up at Washington.—Casco, Chimo, Mahopac, Montauk, Saugus, Stonewall, Tonawanda.

Laid up at New York.—Onondaga, Roanoke.

Laid up at League Island—Atlanta, Canonicus, Catskill, Cohoes, Dictator, Koka, Lehigh, Modoc, Nahant, Nantucket, Napa, Naubuc, Nauset, New Ironsides, Passaic, Sangamon, Suncook, Wassaw, Yazoo.

Laid up at Boston—Agamenticus, Shawnee, Wassuc.

Laid up at Norfolk—Albemarle, Columbia, Texas.

Laid up at New Orleans—Catawba, Manayunk, Neosho, Oneoto, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cincinnati, Kickapoo, Lafayette, Mannattan Osage, Tennessee, Winnebago.

—One of the songs named in a New York music-seller's advertisement is (of course) of the motherly sort, and bears the title of "Send a Big Lock of My Hair to My Mother." Poor boy! he will probably survive the old lady, after all, and have a chance to sing "Who will patch my trousers now?"

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of Repairing various Police Station Houses of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand one hundred ($6100) dollars is hereby appropriated to the Police Department to pay for repairs to be made to the following Police Station Houses of the City of Philadelphia, viz.:—The Second, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Districts. And the work shall be done under the supervision of the Committee on Police. And warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Mayor upon the Committee on Police, certifying the work has been done to their satisfaction.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of the Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Otis Street, from Richmond Street to the Delaware River.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver for the paving of Otis street, from Richmond street to the river Delaware. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for three years after said paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Wildey Street, from Frankford Road to Shackamaxon Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers for the paving of Wildey street, from Frankford road to Shackamaxon street. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on the street; and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Repaving with Tramway Stone of Canby and Ridge Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, Canby street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in the Eighth Ward, and Ridge street, between Maple and Mackinaw streets, in the Tenth Ward, and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track he is authorized to reduce it, to the proper width, by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Revise the North Line of Biddle Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to revise the north line of Biddle street, from Callowhill street to Twenty-fifth street, and the west line of Twenty-fifth street, so far as may be necessary to give a curved entrance into said Biddle street, so that the carriage-way on Biddle street shall be 29 feet 6 inches wide, with footways on each side not less than 12 feet wide.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company of Germantown.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby authorized to draw the warrants for the gratuity to the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company of Germantown, dating from the fifteenth day of April, 1866, the said Company having been duly located as a Steam Fire Engine Company, and having also complied with the requirements of existing laws for the regulation of Steam Fire Engine Companies in actual service.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Assessment upon Property for the Construction of Sewers.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State did, by act approved March 30, 1866, direct that all charges and rates to be made by the city of Philadelphia for the construction of Sewers shall be fixed from time to time, by ordinance or Councils, therefore—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That whenever any sewers or drains shall be laid in any of the streets or highways within the city of Philadelphia, the owners of the ground in front whereof the same shall be laid shall pay for the expense thereof the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each foot of the front of their ground upon such street: Provided, That on all corner lots an allowance shall be made of one-third the length of one of their fronts, such allowance to be always and only on the street or highway having the longest front, and no claim for deduct on shall thereafter be considered where, by change of property lines, the allowance made shall, by such alteration, be placed upon the short side; in case both fronts are equal in dimensions the allowance shall be made on the side along which a sewer shall be last laid: both sides having a sewer; and in cases where a full block is unimproved, the depth of lot, for computing the allowance, shall be taken as half the length of block, but in no case shall the allowance exceed fifty feet on any corner lot.

Section 2. Upon the completion of any sewer or drain, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor and Regulator of the District in which such sewer or drain may be located to return to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor bills in duplicate, made out against each property fronting thereon, in accordance with section 1 of this Ordinance and assess the expense of laying such sewer or drain, at the sum hereinbefore mentioned against the several owners of ground fronting on street in which said sewer may lie, in proportion to their respective fronts, which bills shall be recorded and certified to by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and sent to the Chief Commissioner of Highways. The bills, as returned to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, by the Surveyor and Regulator, shall be accompanied by a plan of the sewer, showing its position, size, and depth, with the location of the inlets and manholes, and also the properties fronting thereon, with the names of the owners thereof, all of which must be on file and duly recorded before a final estimate for the construction of said sewer shall be signed and issued by the said Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 3. That all applications for the construction of sewers or drains, not exceeding three feet in diameter, shall be made by owners of property fronting thereon to the Board of Surveyors, and shall exhibit a list of all the owners of property fronting upon the sewer asked for, with the dimensions of each front; and when such application has been approved by the said Board, and sanctioned by the Committee on Surveys and Regulations, notice thereof shall be sent to the Chief Commissioner of Highways, who shall at once advertise for the construction of the same, and allot the work to the lowest and best bidder giving the requisite security.

Section 4. It shall be a condition of the contracts awarded under the provisions of this ordinance, that the contractor shall accept assessment bills prepared under section 2 of this Ordinance, and endorsed by the Commissioner of Highways in favor of said contractor, as so much cash paid by the city on the said contract and that he shall collect the same at his own cost, without recourse to the city in any event and the better to enable him so to do, he may use the name of the city of Philadelphia, and employ all legal remedies or proceedings, whether of lien or otherwise, to which the city may be competent: Provided, That said contract is fulfilled in accordance with specifications furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, as well as the lines, levels, and directions given by the Surveyor and Regulator of the District.

Section 5. Should any of the bills of assessment so prepared against the owners of property upon said sewer or drain remain in possession of the city after the contract for its construction shall have been completed, and final estimate paid, then, and in that case, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to proceed to collect the same, and if necessary, through the City Solicitor, file claims therefor, as is now practised and allowed by law for debts due the city. But no sewer shall be contracted for, or constructed under this ordinance, where the amount of the assessment bills are insufficient to pay the cost thereof, until an appropriation to meet the deficiency be made therefor by Councils.

Section 6. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to lay a sewer or drain in and along any of the public highways of the city of Philadelphia, without the sanction of Councils or the Board of Surveyors, as herein provided, and any person or persons who shall so infringe upon the ordinance, whether projector or outsider, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be collected as debts due the city now are, or may be hereafter by law recoverable.

Section 7. All persons owning property upon the line of any sewer or drain, built after the passage of this ordinance or who shall by receipt produced or otherwise show that he has contributed to the cost of constructing the sewer fronting his property, shall have full authority to make a connection therewith from said property upon obtaining a permit therefor at the Department of Highways, and paying the sum of three dollars; but should the highway be not paved, said permit shall be granted without other charge than is authorized in ordinance approved May 3, 1855, relative to sewer rental; but when no receipt is produced or satisfactory evidence given that the cost of sewer has been contributed to by the property owner, then the charge of said connection permit shall be ten dollars, as in said ordinance specified: Provided, All such connections be made under the direction and subject to the approval of the Surveyor and Regulator of the district, or such other agent of the city as may be duly authorized by Councils.

Section 8. That in all cases where parties are desirous of constructing a sewer of less diameter than three feet in a public highway at their own expense, application therefor must be made to the Board of Surveyors, who, if approving, shall determine the size and material of said sewer, and grant authority for its construction subject to the approval of the Committee on Surveys and Regulations: Provided The party so applying shall enter into an agreement that the said sewer shall be built in accordance with specifications prepared at the Department of Surveys, and also in conformity with lines and levels to be given by the Surveyor and Regulator of the district, and shall be constructed under his directions as specified in ordinance approved June 20, 1853, entitled "An Ordinance reorganizing the Department of Surveys." After the completion of which it shall be the duty of said Surveyor and Regulator to prepare a plan of said sewer and file the same in the Department of Surveys, as specified in section 2 of this Ordinance. And in all cases where a sewer or drain has been so constructed, and the plan thereof, with its cost, has been filed in the Department of Surveys no permit shall be granted by the Highway Department for a connection therewith to any party, unless he shall exhibit a receipt showing that he has contributed to the expense of its construction, which prohibition shall be null and void after a lapse of ten years from the date of filing the plan and cost in the Department of Surveys.

Section 9. That the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved November 11, 1858, and any other ordinance or parts of ordinance which are inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Place Certain Fire Alarm Telegraph Boxes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph be and he is hereby directed to place a Fire-Alarm Telegraph box in the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situated at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Market streets; also in the passenger depot of the said Company, situate at the corner of Thirty-first and Market streets, said boxes to be so located as to be accessible by the police force of said city.

And the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay all expenses incident thereto.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

CITY ORDINANCES

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to Effect a Uniformity in the Numbering of Houses.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That any person or persons, party or parties, having received from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in accordance with section one of an ordinance approved September 16th, 1856, of which this is a supplement, a written or printed notice of his, her, or their dwelling house, store, warehouse or factory, of the correct number to which such property is entitled; and that each owner shall, within sixty days after such notice, cause a printed, carved or cast number of such number to be placed in a conspicuous place upon such house or property aforesaid, in a permanent manner; and shall remove the old number within sixty days after the new number is so affixed, under a penalty of Five Dollars; and for neglecting or refusing to remove the old number for the space of three months, shall pay a fine of Fifty Dollars, to be recoverable as like sums are by law recoverable.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relating to Nash Street, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to take from the plan of the seventh section of the Twenty-second Ward, so much of Nash street as lies between Washington lane and Duval street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.

4 22m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 12 smth3t

GOVERNMENT SALES

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named barges, viz.:—

Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 9 inches.

Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with windlass on deck; iron cleats.

Barge "Kate," a single-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 180 tons burden; hull of white oak.

Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length 98 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 180 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleats.

Barge "Walkill," a three-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 109 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 6 feet; of about 200 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

E. T. JAMES, Auctioneer. 5 9 8t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 25, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5150 pairs leggings, new.
3866 pairs trowsers, new.
56 citizens' coats, new.
23 pairs trowsers, new.
7 Marine jackets, new.
28 Zouave vests, new.
28 Zouave scarfs, new.
19 Zouave caps, new.
2 Zouave jackets, new.
104 great coats, damaged.
122 dress coats, damaged.
60 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.

E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND Va. April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter and fourteen (14) feet five (5 inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables on SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—

5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 Chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
1 Common benches,
34 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
694 feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Reels for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp shades,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
2621 Rope halters,
52 Water casks,
1 Line boat, iron,
1 Line boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.

Sale to commence at ten A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of, say about—

9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trowsers,
500 Caps,
130 Scarfs,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
3000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
30 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
50 Pickaxes,
200 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs. Common Tents,
30 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Slung Shots, Guns complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables, SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz:—

3 Cavalry Private's Jackets.
33 Bed Sacks (single).
32 Flannel Shirts.
1 Drum Case.
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large).
28 Hospital Tent Pins (small).

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

The road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

POSTPONEMENT.—

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4¼ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Engineery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials, and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are required to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If, upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building in such modifications are accepted; that is, they can tie according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into a contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
4 25 wm3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 230 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION of Five Hundred Feet of River Wall at Fairmount Park will be received in accordance with plan and specifications made by J. C. Sidney, Architect, in the office of the Commissioner of City Property.

The Proposals should be directed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RIVER WALL."

Seventy per cent. will be paid monthly as the work is done; the balance when the whole is completed and accepted.

The Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders by the Committee on City Property, at their meeting on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHARLES DIXEY,
5 9wfm6t Commissioner of City Property.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the first day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:—

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

of size No. 1, 48 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be make of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width, the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

AN ADDITION TO OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.—There is now lying at the foot of Race street a new and beautiful screw-propeller called the *Pioneer*, which is the first of the new line of steamers destined to ply between Philadelphia and the Southern ports. It is a fine specimen of naval architecture, and does credit to its builders William Cramp & Sons. It is 850 tons burden, 178 feet length of keel, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 17 feet depth of hold. It has a direct acting engine of 250 horse power, with a 40 inch cylinder, and 38 inch stroke. It will carry four line-boats and a full equipment of hose, life-preservers, and all the modern conveniences for saving life in case of accident. No expense has been spared to make the *Pioneer* as nearly sea-worthy as is possible.

The interior has been fitted up very tastefully. It contains a spacious saloon cabin, with costly furniture. The sides of the cabin are painted in solid white, with a cornice of gilt mouldings. The staterooms on either side are large and airy, and furnished with all the modern appliances for the comfort of passengers. There are state-rooms sufficient to accommodate fifty first-class passengers. The hold, by a judicious economy of space, is so arranged that its capacity for the reception of freight is materially increased.

The *Pioneer* starts for Savannah on her initial trip on Saturday next, and is now receiving her freight. She is in command of Captain William B. Gallagher, who is well known to most of our merchants as an old and efficient officer.

We are glad to observe that the energy of our merchants and capitalists has succeeded in establishing the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship line. We can easily obtain the whole of the reviving Southern trade if we will but make the proper effort. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope that our business men will see it properly sustained. The *Pioneer* is a good beginning, and no doubt its successors will fully equal if not be superior to it in every respect.

A ROW, AND SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Hugh Noon, William Cook and James Donnafon were arrested yesterday morning under the following circumstances:—Noon went to Cook's house in a state of intoxication, and laid down and went to sleep. Mrs. Cook went in search of her husband, and finding him, brought him home, when he got into a quarrel with the drunken intruder. The fight extended into the street, when two gangs who infest the southern section of the city, called "Neckers" and "Garroters," took part in the row. Cook then went to Donnafon's residence, Ninth and Moore streets, and borrowed a loaded gun from him. He shot at Noon, but the ball missed its mark and hit a boy named Joseph Steel, inflicting a slight wound. The police were on hand by this time, and the three individuals named above were arrested and taken before Alderman Lutz, who held them in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

THE HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The special Committee of the Legislature having in charge the awarding of the historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg were in session yesterday morning at the Continental Hotel. His Excellency Governor Curtin was President of the meeting. Without any final action upon the subject, the Committee adjourned to meet at Harrisburg next week. Governor Curtin returned to Harrisburg by the 12 o'clock M. train.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday morning a man named Arthur Devlin was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. After being lectured he was set at liberty by the Lieutenant of the District where he was arrested. After being at liberty awhile he came back to the Lieutenant and requested to be sent to prison, as he had no place to go to. He was committed as requested, but while on the way to prison he died. When the van reached the prison he was found lying on the floor dead.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Josephine Burgess was engaged at No. 1717 Spruce street as a domestic. She has, at different times, stolen money from her employers, and on Saturday morning was detected. She has taken altogether about seventy dollars at different times, and thirty-five dollars was found on her person. Alderman Patchell committed her to prison.

A THIEF ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a man named John Hollywood was arrested at Manayunk by Lieutenant Holgate, charged with stealing a carpet-bag. It appears that he enticed an old man into a side alley, and then taking from him a carpet-bag, made off with it. He was committed by Alderman Ramsdale.

A "KNUCK" ARRESTED.—A man named William H. Parker was arrested this morning by Officer Reeder, for picking the pocket of a woman at Delaware avenue and Dock street. While being taken into custody he threw the pocket-book away, which contained nine dollars. He was locked up for a hearing.

A YOUNG LADY ATTACKED.—Last evening, a young lady, about 27 years of age, was assaulted by some person or persons unknown, on Callowhill street, below Ninth, and severely injured about the head. The wounds were dressed by Surgeon Leidy, after which she was removed to her home.

SMALL BOY DROWNED.—A small boy named Isaac Gallagher, aged six years, was drowned on Wednesday last while playing on some logs near Fairmount Park. The body was recovered this morning and conveyed to the residence of his parents, at Twentieth and Buttonwood streets.

A RIOTOUS PARTY.—James McGlensey, Matt Craven, Matt Kelley, and John Mahern got into a row at the Falls of Schuylkill Park Saturday afternoon, and were all arrested and taken before Alderman Ramsdale, who committed them to answer.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A GAMBLING SALOON.—John Hugin was arrested and taken before Alderman Hibbard, charged with keeping a gambling saloon at Ninth and Chesnut streets. He was held for a further hearing.

POCKET-BOOK STOLEN.—William Patterson's residence, Sansom street, below Eighteenth, was entered last evening, and a pocket-book containing a hundred and forty dollars was stolen.

RESIDENCE ENTERED.—The residence No. 254 Pine street was entered some time last night, but the thief did not succeed in getting anything but a pair of gaiter shoes.

GOATS CAPTURED.—Remember the dog and goat law is in force. On Saturday the police secured fifty-eight goats running at large in different portions of the city.

DEFACING THE PARK.—Yesterday afternoon a man was arrested at Fairmount Park for defacing public property. He was fined and then discharged.

GRAND LOTTERY IN THE OIL REGIONS.—It is announced that a Lottery, upon the most magnificent scale, is soon to be held at Oil City. The three principal prizes are described as follows:—

1. A Wife for some lucky bachelor. She is young, beautiful, accomplished, good tempered, discreet, and, to cap the climax of perfection, has $30 000.

2. One of the best Oil Wells in the region, producing six thousand barrels of oil and a cart-load of money every day.

3. A superb exquisitely fashionable, everlastingly durable suit of Clothing, bought expressly for this occasion, from Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	....	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	....	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	....	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	....	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	.....	14 00
" *Black Suits*	.....	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

"LYON'S KATHAIRON."—The gem of every lady's toilet; the most delightful hair-dressing in the world.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey.
It keeps it from falling off.
It restores it on prematurely bald heads.
No wonder it has a world-wide reputation.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

"'TIS SWEET to know there is an eye will mark your coming, and grow brighter when you come." These lines might have been written with poetic foresight of a husband or lover getting a Spring suit at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One-price" Clothing House, under the Continental.

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50, all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

RICH BLACK SILKS of the celebrated manufactures of "Bennet," "Foinaet," from ¾ to 1½ yard wide, at gold prices for currency.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

LIGHT CLOTH JACKETS, Circulars, and Basquines closing out at and under cost prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

A COUGH, COLD, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Lash's five dollar Washing Machine is the best washer in the market. Call and see it, at
No. 727 MARKET street.

"'TIS SWEET TO KNOW there is an eye will mark your coming, and grow brighter when you come."—These lines might have been written with poetic foresight of a husband or lover after patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental.

LINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, pointed Rotondes, and Bourdoux, at reduced rates.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Persons desiring Photographs should avail themselves of the present opportunity at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles are executed in the best manner.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

RICH BLACK SILKS for Mantillas and Dresses, by the yard, at less than importation cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

GOUGH on "Peculiar People" at the Academy of Music, Monday evening 14th inst.

PRETTY AND STYLISH CLOAKS for the Seaside Promenade or the Country, at $6, $8, $10, and $12, about one-half the cost of the materials.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, in all the fashionable styles and shapes, are now reduced considerably below cost of importation.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

WHITE CLOTH JACKETS AND CIRCULARS, at reduced prices. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
No. 920 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

MATINEE, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, new and exclusive in style, at one-half importation cost. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—RUDMAN.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, Mr. JAMES A. BROWNE to Miss VICTORIA A., daughter of the late William C. Rudman, all of this city.

FLINT—BAYNARD.—On the 20th of April, by the Rev. T. J. Allen, Mr. E. CHARLES FLINT to Miss LIDY F. BAYNARD, both of this city.

HERATY—FITZPATRICK.—On Thursday, May 10, by the Rev. George Strobel, at St. Mary's Church, EDWARD J. HERATY to SALLIE S., daughter of Philip Fitzpatrick, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On the morning of the 13th instant, JOSEPH C., son of William C. and Sarah A. Barnard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Friendship Union, No. 4, U. C. of B. and S., the members of the Hope Hose Company, and Gideon's Band I. O. S., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 306 Christian street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock.

BARNS.—On the morning of the 13th instant, EARLES BARNS, son of William W. and S. M. Barns, late Hospital Steward of the 95th Regiment P. V. V., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 95th Regiment P. V. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 310 Marriott street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Swedes' Church Burying Ground.

BUZBY.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 9th instant, EDMUND H. BUZBY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 N. W. Penn Square, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CLOVER.—On the 12th instant, SALLIE J., daughter of Mannine and Martha Clover, aged 6 years.

DALY.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, THOMAS DALY, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., and the Board of Surveyors, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.

EGAN.—On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, Miss ELLIE F. EGAN.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Sturtevant, No. 31 S. Nineteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church.

RUNKEL.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, of disease contracted in the army, THEODORE L. RUNKLE, eldest son of the late William J. Runkel, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 68th P. V. V., and the members of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Union No. 1 are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. L. C. Runkel, Green lane, Roxborough.

IRON TACKLE PULLEYS, WITH ONE OR two wheels incased Screw Pulleys, Upright Pulleys, Hot-house Pulleys, and other styles of Iron and Brass Pulleys, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CALLIPERS, OF THE LEG, NAVY, Straight, Crab jaw, Spring, inside and outside patterns; also, Caliper Rules and Wire Gauges, with Calipers combined. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRANDS, WITH MOVABLE OR PERMAnent letters, for marking tools, etc., furnished to order; also, Steel Figure and Letter Punches, in sets or stamping metal. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL SIGNED.

PARDONS TO-DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Two Generals Pardoned.

The President to-day pardoned Brigadier-General W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, and Brigadier-General D. H. Cooper, of Arkansas, who served in the Confederate army.

Veto of the Colorado Bill.

The veto of the Colorado bill will probably go in to-morrow.

More Pardons.

Warrants of pardon, under the first and thirteenth exceptions, were signed on Saturday by the President for J. A. Green, G. H. Giddings, of Texas, and S. E. Daniel, W. B. Hendrick, Sarah A. Stephens, Nicholas Wylie, and General Lorenzo Battle, of Georgia.

Procession of Sunday School Children.

There is an immense Sunday School procession passing through the streets to-day to the Capitol grounds, for a celebration. Between seven and eight thousand children are in line, Major-General Howard is chief marshal.

The President Signs Two Important Bills.

The President has signed the Habeas Corpus bill, and the act to prevent Union officers and officials from being prosecuted by Rebels for arrests or acts done in suppression of the Rebellion.

Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for last week, were as follows:—War, $308,011; Navy, $1,279,276; Interior, $167,004.

"Conscience" Money.

Treasurer Spinner received on Saturday last an inclosure of $13 from "a returned soldier," who states that he was overpaid that amount while serving in the army at the beginning of the war.

National Bank Currency.

$1,616,730 of National Bank Note Currency was issued last week. Total amount issued up to date, $272,878,895.

Cash on Hand.

The following is a statement of the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury on the 13th inst.:—

United States Legal Tender Notes	$268 000
National Bank Notes	92 389
Fractional Currency of all denominations	1 476,785
Gold	203,000
Silver	2.500
Cents	599
Reserve Fund Temporary Loan	30 000 000
Reserve Fund surplus issue U. S. Notes	37,932,425
Reserve Fund surplus issue Compound Interest Notes	24,671,300
Compound Interest Notes in Redemption Division	4,950,000

More About the Trial of Davis.

The indictment presented by the Grand Jury of the District Court of Virginia against Jeff. Davis for treason, was received at the office of the Attorney-General, on Saturday, being delivered by Judge Underwood in person. It was decided not to give it to the public at present. The indictment contains no feature of special interest, being much the same in form with the previous indictment made at Norfolk. Judge Underwood has been in consultation with the Assistant Attorney-General relative to Mr. Davis' trial at Richmond in June. Every preparation is being made for the event at that time.

It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will preside, and Attorney-General Speed will prosecute, assisted by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, and William M. Evarts, Esq., of New York, as counsel on the part of the prosecution. The Court will convene in the early part of June. A gentleman who has read the evidence against Mr. Davis for complicity in the assassination plot, states that it does not contain a fact that would have been thought sufficient by the President, or any other fair-minded man, to order the trial sought.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Senate.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a bill amendatory of his former proposition laying down the conditions on which the Southern states may be readmitted to their former relations to the General Government. It provides, among other things, for impartial suffrage to be assented to by these States and the exclusion from office of the President and Vice-President of the so-called Confederacy, and the members of the Thirty-sixth Congress and Heads of Department who went into the Rebellion; also those who have been cruel to Union prisoners. A general amnesty is to be issued on compliance with the conditions proposed. Mr. Stewart said he intended to offer the above as a substitute for the pending report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The bill to prevent smuggling on the Northern frontier was taken up.

House of Representatives.

The States and Territories were called for bills and joint resolutions to be referred to committees.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) introduced a bill granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the Sierra Nevada and Contra Costa Irrigation and Canal Company in California. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) introduced a bill for the relief of the representatives of Brigadier-General George Wright, United States Army. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also a bill to quiet titles to the Pueblo lands in the town of Santa Barbara. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also a bill to authorize the Ocean Mail Steamship service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Read twice and referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a bill to amend the Agricultural College bill so as to extend its benefits to the States lately in Rebellion on condition that the grant of lands should be confined to the lands in their own States, and that the proceeds thereof should be applied to the support of public schools instead of agricultural or scientific colleges. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the recent riots at Memphis, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) offered a series of resolutions declaring that the independent and constitutional course of the President in seeking to protect, by the veto power, the rights of the people of this Union against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men, meets meets with the approval of this House, and deserves the cordial support of all loyal citizens of the United States; that this House believes the Freedmen's Bureau unnecessary and unconstitutional.

The Firing of Loaded Shot on an American Yacht by an English Vessel—An Explanation Demanded.

EASTPORT, Me., May 14.—Acting Admiral Boggs has just left here in the steamer *De Sota*, to demand an explanation from the commander of the English steamer *St. Andrews* in regard to the firing into the pleasure boat off Robbinstown with a party of Americans on board.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Stocks are firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 109½; Canton Company, 50½; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie, 72½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 61; Carolinas, 84½; Tennessee 6s, 60½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 102½; Ten-forties, 95½; Five-twenties, 102½; Coupon 6s, 109; Gold, 139½.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour is quiet, but firm. Wheat steady. Corn has declined 1c. White, 86@87; yellow, 81@82c. Oats firm at 59c. Provisions firm; mess pork $31. Sugars steady; the refining descriptions are quoted at 10½@10¾c. Coffee dull. Whisky firm at $2 26½@2 28½ for Western.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

An increase of Loans	$3,040 000
An increase of Specie	3,050,000
An increase of Deposits	7,000,000
An increase of Legal Tenders	3,813 000
An increase of Circulation	720,000

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

General Beauregard—Meeting of Himself and General Joe Johnston—Governor Swann's Recent Letter—Political Affairs—The Consolidated Loan—A Storm—The Crops.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

General Beauregard, of the so-called Confederate army, arrived here this morning, and took rooms at Barnum's Hotel. He is, I believe, on his way to Europe. Quite a large number of sympathising friends, as soon as his presence became known, called at the hotel to pay him their respects. He was soon surrounded by a crowd, and became the lion of the hour. During the Rebellion these same sympathizers often and anxiously looked for his coming to the Monumental City in triumph, with all the pomp and circumstance of war.

Fortunately for them, and all of us, they were disappointed, else at this very day, Baltimore, instead of being blessed and honored for her patriotic cenotaphs, would have stood herself, perchance, the monument of desolation. There would now be nowhere to give this Rebel hero welcome, none to protect him. Starvation and misery, and weeping and lamentation over a ruined city—such as complained of and realized in the land whence he came—might be our lot. We thank God, therefore, and so should all his affiliating admirers, that himself and cause were subdued.

For this may he feel indebted for the privileges now enjoyed, which enable our people to shield him by the strong arm of power existing in the Government and Union he, with others of his kind, were unable to destroy. He is plainly dressed, looks much fatigued and worn, and is by no means the beau-ideal of elegance which I had imagined, judging from the fulsome chevairic plaudits passed upon him whilst striving to take our nation's life. He attended the Cathedral this morning, paid a visit to the Maryland Club, and was honored generally. He leaves to-morrow for the North. So much for Beauregard.

General Joe Johnston, his companion in arms, came to see him. It was the first time they had met since the downfall of the Confederacy. The meeting was most cordial and enthusiastic, and observed with interest by a large crowd of visitors.

The letter of Governor Swann, which appeared in Saturday's TELEGRAPH, has caused much talk and excitement in political circles here. As the Union party is being confident in its strength, has grown rather careless—prone to quarrel with itself—I think this letter will intimately produce good, and tend to harmonize those dissonant element, which, if much longer encouraged, might cause serious injury, and aid the enemy in his wily schemes to gain political sway. We can have only two parties when the real contest comes—those will be Unionists against disunionists. Men who have striven to destroy the Government, and those who, like the Democratic leaders, gave them aid and comfort in all they did, are not to be trusted hereafter. Any one can see that the Rebels, having failed with the sword, are now moving heaven and earth to accomplish their original purpose of disunion by the ballot. We have more to fear and guard against from this than we had when they were arrayed in open hostility.

The consolidation scheme of paying the national debt by the issue of five per cent. bonds seems to meet with universal favor. It is undoubtedly the true mode, and must reflect great credit upon Secretary McCulloch. Maryland will do her duty in investing in these as she did heretofore in the other securities.

Quite a heavy storm of rain, accompanied with wind, lightning, and thunder, passed over our city about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The crops of fruit and grain throughout Maryland are at present unusually promising. Reports from all points are most favorable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—The third period of the March Term of the District Court commenced this morning. Some time was consumed in both Courts with the hearing of applications of jurors to be excused. Defaulting jurors were fined one hundred dollars.

In Judge Hare's Court no case on the list for the day being ready, the Court adjourned.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—The only case tried in this Court this morning was that of Clement L. Hughes vs. Stephen Perry, an action for horse feed and hay sold and delivered to defendant. The defense was a set-off on a claim for hauling alleged to have been done by defendant, a master drayman, amounting to more than the plaintiff's claim. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Pearce.—The Court this morning was engaged with the hearing of an application in the Orphans' Court for the discharge of a guardian, on the ground of his being a habitual drunkard.

—Madlle Marie Saxe (the "Africaine" of the Paris opera), whose real name is Sasse, has been compelled by the French laws to keep to the latter spelling. She was sued by Sax, the horn-maker, for damages, for spelling her name his way, and hence the judgment.

—At the last *soiree* of Rossini in Paris, Gardoni sang a new air by the composer, "Il Poveretto," and Delle Sedie another new one, "Lazzarone." The songs were redemanded, on which Rossini remarked:—"These are two *chansons de cabaret* (music-hall songs), and must not be taken for anything else."

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.
5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS, FOR LADIES, IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium.
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of F. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 14 5

DOCTOR JUNKIN'S NEW BOOK, IN DEfense of the Lord's day rest, can be had at the book stores, price 41 or the cash enclosed to the printer, JAMES B. RODGERS, No. 64 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, will bring the book, post paid. Colporteurs to canvass the State, city, town and country desired, to whom liberal discount will be given. Orders for wholesale procured by note to the author, No. 1725 SPRUCE Street. 5 14 mwf 3t*

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

ELECTROPATHY.
DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.
We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.
Dr WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Dr GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.
REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and otherwise interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—
GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General ELLA GONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CARON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, 16 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. HURTLEFF, No. 2722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD
3 31 smw&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St. Phila.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER,"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.
Will receive freight at RACE Street Wharf, on MONDAY, May 14 and sail on
Saturday, May 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Cabin Passage $20 00
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.
This ship being the pioneer vessel of the Company, will sail regularly every alternate Saturday, for Savannah, Georgia.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods. S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent.
5 14 5t No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP
'KANGAROO,"
OF THE INMAN LINE, WILL SAIL FROM
Pier 45, North River, New York
AT NOON, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
For Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.
FIRST CABIN $80 00
STEERAGE 30 00
In United States Currency.
APPLY TO JOHN G. DALE,
5 12 3t[p] No. 111 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 12 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point.
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 3] 1m 8p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
5 2 6m 8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CHOLERA.
The attention of the Public is called to the fact that Epidemic Cholera has no premonitory symptoms. The Diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself in its first stage, and is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that this Diarrhœa or Looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that Cholera must be attended with Cramps. In the early stage there is often no Griping or Cramps, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested by the use of a proper preventive, which is offered in
DOCTOR FITLER'S
CELEBRATED
CARMINATIVE.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Thousands testify it to be a CERTAIN CURE for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Looseness, Cramps, Sleeplessness, Etc.
For Adults, Children, and Infants.
PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RHEUMATISM.
DR. FITLER'S
Great Rheumatic Remedy.
The most Valuable Medicine Ever Offered to the Public.
Guaranteed to have Never Failed, in any instance, to Cure Permanently the Worst Forms of
RHEUMATISM
PRICE $5 00. [5 5 smw1m 8p
HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.
We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all case a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—
1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of